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Spring Cleanup Starts; Kallay Turns to Turks; NHA Powers Broadened

The World's Day—March 27, 1944

Boston: Tobin Asks Public to Help in Cleanup

Boston's spring cleanup drive, designed to whisk the city clean before Easter, began today as Mayor Tobin made an appeal for public co-operation.

In a determined drive to smash "black market" operations in food, neighborhood grocers are piling up evidence against operators, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers Association reported today. [Page 2.]

Today is the 60th anniversary of long-distance telephone service between New York and Boston. Opening of the first long city-to-city line, the first to use copper instead of iron wire, marked a turning point in telephone development. [Page 4.]

Examination of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 ration stamps deposited by hundreds of New Hampshire retailers and wholesalers shows an "overwhelming majority" honest in ration banking, the New Hampshire State OPA said today. Serious shortages have been uncovered in the deposits of only 13 meat dealers thus far.

In Europe: Kallay Turns to Turks for Refuge

Hungarian Premier Nicholas von Kallay has taken refuge in the Turkish Legation in Budapest, according to the British Radio in a broadcast picked up by CBS. The Turkish Government is said to be insisting upon the Premier's right of asylum and demanding his safe conduct to Turkey.

Polish guerrillas have killed 248 German soldiers in widespread guerrilla activities throughout Poland, the Underground Radio reports.

Vesuvius spouted fresh clouds of smoke and volcanic ash, but the lava flow has stopped and Allied authorities have begun rehabilitation work.

Yorkshire's 60,000 striking coal miners have agreed to return to the mines under a new wage agreement, providing a wage differential for skilled workers, and no deductions from the minimum wage of miners for coal taken to heat their own homes.

A new appeal for Rome has been made by Pope Pius XI, according to the Bern Radio, which states that the Pope has expressed anew to both the Allies and the Germans "his hope that Rome will be considered as an open city."

The Germans have shot 300 Italians in Rome and arrested thousands more in reprisal for slaying of 32 Nazi troopers during celebration of the 25th anniversary of Fascism, March 23, according to reports reaching Naples. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, a former Italian Premier, and Mario Badoglio, son of Premier Pietro Badoglio, were among those said to have been killed.

Plans for a plebiscite in Southern Italy on the issue of King Victor Emmanuel's abdication and replacement of Premier Badoglio's Government have been suspended by the six leading Italian political parties. Lack of funds was given as reason for its abandonment, but it is thought that Russia's recognition of the Badoglio Government may have decreased Italian opposition to it.

The Hungarian press goes under Nazi control, with the appointment by the German-dominated government of a new press chief, Dr. Eugen Zilaki-Sebess. The Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's Aftonbladet, who reports the appointment, states that the new chief will have wide powers over the country's newspapers, two of which have already been banned.

Washington: WPB Increases NHA Jurisdiction

Virtually all types of nonfarming construction must be approved after April 1 by the National Housing Agency, under a WPB delegation of power. Previously, NHA had jurisdiction only over housing for essential workers.

Herbert Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, arrived in Cairo from Algiers for conferences on UNRRA plans for the Balkans, it was reported here.

The House agreed to adjourn Thursday for an Easter vacation. The recess will last until noon April 12.

National: Two Destroyers Launched in Kearny

Two 2,200-ton destroyers, the Ault and Waldron, were launched by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J.

Urging labor to regain a bargaining weapon, Jess Ferrazza, President of Detroit's Local 212, United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., said 2,000 members who are employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Company had asked the international union to revoke its wartime no-strike pledge.

Members of the San Francisco municipal railway workers' union voted to return to work after a three-hour stoppage in protest over Mayor Lapham's veto of an ordinance granting pay increases.

Americas: Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Galapagos Base

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spent a day and a half at the United States Army and Navy Base on the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador, according to a report received at Balboa, Canal Zone.

Australia: Press Delegation to Visit Canada

Prime Minister John Curtin has accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada for an Australian press delegation to visit Canada during May.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Supreme Court Upholds OPA On Price and Rent Controls

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Supreme Court today held constitutional the price-fixing provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act and the Office of Price Administration's rent-control program.

The Court also ruled underground iron miners are entitled to "portal-to-portal" pay for the time spent traveling between the mouth of a mine and the place where the ore actually is mined—a case similar in some respects to the coal miners' travel-time question.

In the price-fixing case, Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone wrote the 6-3 opinion on appeals by two Boston meat dealers—Benjamin Rottenberg and Albert Yakus—from their conviction on charges of selling wholesale cuts of beef at prices in excess of the OPA maximum.

They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined $1,000 each by the Federal District court at Boston.

Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts read the majority opinion in the absence of Chief Justice Stone.

Associate Justices Roberts Wiley B. Rutledge and Frank Murphy dissented.

Associate Justice William D. Douglas delivered an 8-1 decision in the rent-control case revolving about Mrs. Kate C. Willingham of Macon, Ga. Mr. Justice Roberts wrote a dissenting opinion.

The majority opinion in the

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Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

N. E. Fires Big Guns For Service in Air

Civil Aeronautics Board hears pleas to put Hub definitely on the map in postwar facilities.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—A spirited appeal was made before the Civil Aeronautics Board here today to furnish Boston with greatly augmented air line service. Expanded channels were pictured before the Commission which would open Boston to direct air service to all parts of the United States, without the present necessity for considerable re-routing through New York, and which might also set Boston up as the logical hub for much postwar trans-Atlantic air traffic.

Today's hearing before the CAB, held in a crowded Commerce Building room, involved two specific cases. One case included the applications of seven airlines for additional service between Boston and New York. The second case included the applications of two transcontinental carriers for services from Boston direct to the west, by-passing New York.

The first plea heard was that of Northeast Airlines. It wants to extend a line from Boston to New York, competing directly with American Airlines.

Nation's Oldest

This route is the nation's oldest in point of continuous service, the CAB was told, and one of the nation's most profitable. J. Raymond Hoover of counsel for Northeast said that in normal times more passengers travel between Boston and New York than any other two cities in the world.

He insisted that competition by Northeast on the route is essential to secure adequate air service between the two cities, and to establish a strong New England air line, capable of providing air service between New England cities.

At present Northeast has two main lines running north of Boston. One goes through Portland, Maine, and up to Caribou. The other runs to Montreal, with stops in Manchester, N. H., Concord, N. H., and Burlington, Vt.

Control Changed

Mr. Hoover stated that while formerly this airline had been largely controlled by the Boston & Maine Railroad and by Maine Central, and to lesser extent by Pennroad, those railroads now hold less than 15 per cent of the total Northeast stock.

First opposition to Northeast's plea came from George A. Spater, of counsel for Transcontinental Western Air, which line seeks to extend its service from western points, and from New York to Boston.

While Northeastern does not resist the direct entry to Boston from the west, it does ask that transcontinental firms, other than American, be barred from the New York-Boston route. This brings it into conflict with T. W. A.

Mr. Spater raised questions whether Northeast could hope to compete against the big transcontinental lines. He recalled the statement by C. A. B.'s Examiner

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Boy's Zeal in Red Cross Work Wins Him Future Scholarships

It may have been merely the coincidence of names. But, actually, there's more to it than that, in the fact that 11-year-old Charles Hayden, of West Roxbury, has just been offered scholarships at Phillips Andover Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—plus a summer on a farm "because he likes horses."

The fact is that these offers from the Charles Hayden Foundation came as a direct result of Charles' generosity in connection with work he performed at his local Red Cross headquarters during the drive which has just closed.

It all started when Charles—a fifth grader at the Randall G. Morris School—sought a job at the West Roxbury Red Cross headquarters. Approaching John B. Casey, Principal of the Jamaica Plain High School, who was in charge at the Red Cross office, Charles asked for a job—sweeping the floor, running errands, handing out literature—he could do almost anything.

Put Him to Work

Impressed by the lad's eagerness, Mr. Casey put Charles to work. He swept the floors. He chalked up results on the Red Cross Fund "thermometer." He applied himself cheerfully and diligently to any task at hand, even to "keeping office once when Mr. Casey went to supper," during which time Charles collected $65 for the Fund. Incidentally, West Roxbury went over its quota—due, perhaps in some measure, to Charles' activities.

Charles has two older brothers in service. Lester, the oldest, enlisted in the Marines right after Pearl Harbor, and has been in the South Pacific for the last two years. Another brother, Albert, is in the Army Engineers, stationed at present in Wisconsin.

Charles wanted to help, too, for his brothers' sake. He was too young for service, of course, so he turned to the Red Cross. And, when he received his first pay—25 cents—he promptly turned it over to the Fund. During his three weeks' service at the West Roxbury Fund headquarters, Charles earned a total of $7.50 working after school each day, sometimes until as late as 7 o'clock.

Gave It to Fund

And he turned the entire amount over to the Fund.

Mr. Casey thought so well of Charles' generosity that he took

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Russians Reach Rumanian Frontier; U. S. Raids Isle South of Paramushiro; Hull Fights Politics on Foreign Policy

Secretary tries to win 'crisis of confidence' by telling Congress about plans.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has just won the first round in the effort to keep American foreign policy out of politics.

Though he has gained a brief respite, the decision still hangs in the scales and may tip either way by a fly's weight.

There are some who believe United States foreign policy cannot be kept out of the heat and fury of a Presidential election. Others believe it can.

This is the third time in American history when a Presidential election has coincided with a war. Despite this, Mr. Hull obviously hopes to keep American foreign policy nonpartisan. He is taking unprecedented action to this end.

What happened is that in the past fortnight came one of those "crises of confidence" which every politician feels instinctively and which has brought into the open swelling national criticism against the State Department and Administration for an alleged "do-nothing" foreign policy.

Pattern Set by Hull

Mr. Hull went to work. He still is at work. What he did and what he is doing sets a pattern which will probably last through the Presidential election and beyond. Whether it will head off a political partisan attack on the State Department's foreign policy depends on many things, how successful Mr. Hull is, how co-operative President Roosevelt is, who is the Republican Presidential candidate, and other matters. In essence, Mr. Hull's effort is to take Congress into his confidence in so far as possible, and to approach foreign affairs on a nonpartisan, rather than a party basis.

This is what Mr. Hull did:

1. He promptly issued a 17-point review of United States foreign policy. While there was nothing new in this, it laid stress on points so obvious that the public was apt to lose sight of them.

2. He went promptly before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and discussed off the record, in general but candid terms, the major outline of foreign policy.

3. He welcomed a group of two dozen friendly but earnest-thinking Republican "freshmen" for a two-hour discussion of foreign affairs.

Roosevelt Statement

Simultaneously with these developments, President Roosevelt, who obviously shared Mr. Hull's concern over the mounting restiveness, issued a new statement warning Axis leaders they would be held guilty for acts of savagery, and repeating the United States

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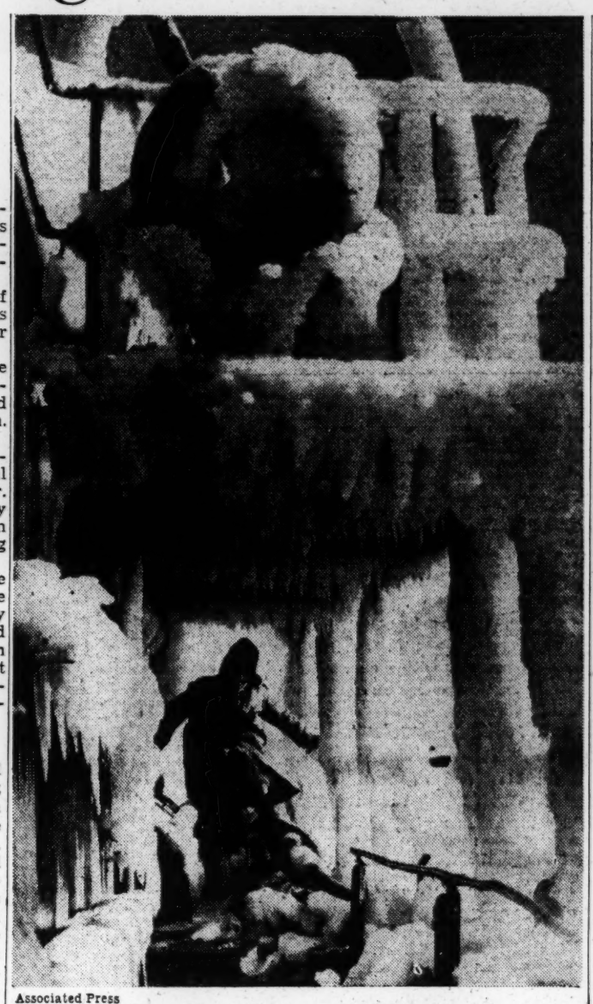

Associated Press

Battling Ice and U-Boats

Prime Minister Churchill, in his international radiocast Sunday, disclosed the clear defeat of the German U-boat menace. Craft of many nations have kept the seas open in all weathers—among them the corvettes of the Royal Canadian Navy. Here one comes through a tour of convoy escort duty in the North Atlantic with a heavy coating of ice, attesting man's struggle with the elements as well as Nazis in this theater of war.

Onekotan Island added to increasing list of American targets in North Pacific.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, March 27—Paramushiro and Shumishu, little more than 1,000 miles from Tokyo, have been principal Allied targets in the North Pacific until this week end. Now, however, Onekotan Island has been added to the list.

Onekotan is a volcanic island about 29 miles south of Paramushiro off the southern tip of Kamchatka.

What interests Pacific air commanders is the fact that Onekotan possesses two bays which offer ship anchorages.

Onekotan was bombed before dawn March 25 by Liberators of the United States 11th Air Force which also hit Paramushiro.

The Kuriles have re-entered the air war picture prominently this year. Since Feb. 19, targets in these Japanese North Pacific islands have been bombed almost 20 times. Both Navy search Venturas and 11th Army Air Force Liberators have participated in these raids, flying through what is known as the worst weather in the world.

One plane was lost in the latest North Pacific raid in Onekotan. Air losses generally have been remarkably light throughout the Pacific. As an example of plane deficiencies being suffered by the Japanese, American fighters have been used as bombers in the most recent air attacks on Rabaul. Fighters also have played a bomber's role over the Marshalls, though this is not general practice.

However, it is typical of the resourcefulness which makes the best possible use of every weapon, often adapting new uses. Thus the Allies have used fighters as bombers, heavy bombers for low-level strafing work, and turned battleships into artillery against land targets.

RAF stages 2,000-ton raid on Krupp works at Essen and Hannover rubber plants.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Some 80 German divisions were threatened with entrapment as Marshal Konev's Russian forces burst through to the Rumanian frontier and drew up to the Pruth River on a 53-mile front. The Russians were already shelling Rumanian soil.

About 60 miles to the northwest other Russian forces, driving southward, had come within 18 miles of Cernauti, Capital of Bukovina, leaving a pocket of Germans in a desperate situation around Proskurov that had been taken over the week end.

The retreat of these Germans has been largely cut off by the capture of Kamenets-Podolsk on the railway leading southward from Proskurov into Bukovina.

The main body of Germans in danger was in the great 200-mile salient along the Black Sea coast, where German divisions are still holding out along the Bug River from Nikolaev up to near Pervomaisk.

With the Red Armies regaining the line of the Pruth, from which the Germans first advanced 33 months ago, only 60,000 square miles out of more than 800,000 that the Germans once held, have still to be cleared of the invader.

Hitler was reported from London to be rushing reinforcements through Hungary and Rumania in an effort to save the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania. A chaotic situation was reported in Rumania, where streams of refugees were fleeing from the advancing battlefront.

At the rear of the Germans in Hungary, Marshal Broz' active Partisans were attacking Hitler's forces at a point in Yugoslavia 25 miles from the Hungarian boundary. The guerrillas also were reported to have seized the island of Hvar off the Dalmatian coast in the Adriatic.

The quiescent Italian front appeared to signalize the failure of the latest Allied attempt to breach the Cassino defenses. Operations have been reduced to shelling the town's two stone-built hotels in which the Germans have entrenched themselves. German reports of an abortive American Commando raid near La Spezia 200 miles north of Rome still lacked confirmation.

Air forces on all fronts are active. American heavy bombers staged a major raid on Nazi airfields in Southwest and Central France—the 21st American attack, three more than the record set in February. It followed immediately on a 2,000-ton RAF night raid on the Krupp arms works at Essen designed to break up reconstruction works there since the heavy raids of last July.

In the Solomons, the American landing party at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville, has beaten back another Japanese attack with heavy losses to the Japanese. Events in Burma still remain uncertain.

One of the three Japanese detachments penetrating into the mountains of India appeared to have been halted. However, General Stilwell's Chinese and Indians had pushed to within 32 miles of Myitkyina, main Japanese base in Northern Burma.

Churchill Warns Nazis, Defends Domestic Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27—Prime Minister Winston Churchill predicted "certain and total victory" over the Axis in a 47-minute radio speech last night.

But he warned that "only a rash man" would say when or how it would come.

The Prime Minister said the heart of German military power had been destroyed in Russia.

He added, however, that Russia as a "land power" did not appreciate the difficulties attendant upon amphibious operations against the Germans.

This and several other similarly guarded statements were his only references to the coming invasion of Western Europe. He said that "to deceive and baffle the enemy" there would have to be "many false alarms, feints and dress rehearsals."

He said victory over the Japanese might come "sooner than had been expected," as the Nipponese forces were "showing signs of great weakness."

He did not touch on postwar international problems.

Mr. Churchill expressed disappointment over Allied progress in Italy, but pointed out that 25 German divisions and a large Nazi air force were being held in Italy.

He said the American air force in Britain was now larger than the RAF.

He devoted the last half of his address to British domestic problems.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill's chief aim in his radio speech yesterday was to launch the biggest bid yet to counter the rising criticism of his Government's postwar reconstruction policy.

Today there are good indications that confidence in the Prime Minister's war leadership remains as strong as ever after his latest talk to the nation.

Although some newspapers and other instruments of public opinion were restrained in their approval

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Peak Higher Than Everest Reported by American Flier

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, March 27—An American pilot from New York reports having sighted a mountain at least 2,000 feet higher than Everest among the vast ranges of westernmost China. An Army rule forbids disclosing the names of the pilots flying in this theater. He is an experienced pilot, having flown more than 1,000 hours.

He was flying off the course over the Chinese Province of Sikong in January believing himself to be somewhere north of Tinghsiang when in an attempt at getting through the overcast his altimeter recorded 31,000 feet. Actual corrected reading was 30,000 feet. The pilot was surprised at finding that he was still flying parallel with the big mountain, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet below its peak.

[Various estimates have been made of Mt. Everest's height, ranging from 29,141 feet to 29,002 feet.]

Altimeter Functioning

The pilot had no means of checking the height by other means. But the altimeter was found functioning properly when he landed.

While the pilot realizes the story will be treated skeptically he has himself no doubt that the peak is really 2,000 or 3,000 feet higher than Everest which so far has been regarded as the world's highest.

The fliers consider it possible

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

British Churchmen Put Relief First on European Unity Plan

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27 — Encouragement of first steps toward European unity is one of the main points in a joint statement on the future of Europe just issued by church leaders in Britain.

Signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. John Baillie, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, the statement proclaims the urgent need that aspirations indorsed in broad outline in Atlantic Charter should be redefined "in terms of immediate and practical objectives."

The declaration then goes on to list points which it sets forth "for careful attention of Christian people," and indicates that these are things which Christians "should hope and work for in relation to the future of Europe."

Necessary Measures

The statement lists the following as in the forefront of necessary measures:

1. Immediate relief measures on the largest scale to feed starving populations, fight disease, promote health, and restore national self-support in the necessities of life. These measures should be so designed and executed as to further growth of the spirit and habit of co-operation within the framework of an ordered plan.

2. Measures designed not merely to prevent chaos, but to restore the rule of law, both national and international, and to reconstitute responsible national authorities able and wishing to uphold it.

3. Common action to restore and revitalize associations and institutions of every kind, local, national and international, in which the cultural and social tradition of Europe is specially embodied. Restoration of churches and religious associations will naturally be uppermost in the minds of Christians.

4. Explicit and effective recognition by the governments of Europe of basic human liberties

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It's Close Shave Or 'Close Shave' For U. S. Pilots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27—If Sherlock Holmes were walking down Baker Street in London today, he could say:

"See that man? He's an American bomber pilot and he's just been flying a high-altitude mission over the Continent."

And Dr. Watson, properly mystified, would reply that of course the uniform and insignia showed the flier to be an American pilot but how did Holmes know . . .

"Elementary, my dear Watson. He was so clean-shaven. The American bomber crews have discovered that a heavy stubble of beard can cause a 5 per cent leakage around the edge of an oxygen mask. They're getting pretty fussy about their shaves."

World-League Plan With Teeth for Peace

A pattern for tomorrow and for peace—a world organization with teeth in it—has just been drawn by a group of 140 of America's leading authorities on international law.

They propose a "community of states," with an organization empowered to make international law and to cope with breaches of the peace on a more definitive basis than anything yet attempted in international relationships.

The project was begun at a meeting arranged by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is published today under the designation "The International Law of the Future." **First Page of Second Section.**

Russia:

Red Army Poised To Invade Rumania

The Red Army was poised for its first real thrust onto enemy soil after pushing triumphantly to the Pruth River border of Rumania from which Hitler launched the southern wing of his ill-starred in-

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Small Grocers Lining Up In Drive on 'Black Markets'

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gearing themselves to a determined drive to smash "black market" operations in food in Massachusetts, neighborhood grocers throughout the States today are piling up an amazing amount of evidence against "many operators who have become arrogant and cocksure of themselves," according to Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

The problem is one of control rather than complete elimination, said Mr. McCabe, and because of the shifting food picture, the difficulties faced by enforcement agencies are tremendous. Many times, he added, adequate supplies will crack a bad situation before Government agencies can bring proper enforcement action.

Food "black markets" take a variety of forms, said Mr. McCabe. There is the producer, to whom the OPA has allowed normal margins of profits based on his past operations. He finds that the demands for his food are so great that he very easily convinces himself that the OPA has set prices far too low, thus rationalizing that "the OPA has forced me to sell my goods at premium prices."

Money Rolls In

The money rolls in to him in such substantial quantities that soon the producer is going to his neighbor and encouraging him to market his production through the channels that pay the greatest returns. Thus, he becomes an agent for other producers and the movement that has started will multiply itself many times before the merchandise is offered to a retailer.

There are also the hundred and one "black market" evasions that have been worked out by legal experts who specialize in finding loopholes. As one large buyer of cheese was bluntly told by his supplier, who offered him cheese at nine cents over legal ceilings, "Whaddya think we got lawyers for?"

Retailers, today, according to Mr. McCabe, pay thousands of dollars in overcharges for commodities in new sizes, shapes, containers, grades, and variety, with little opportunity to know just what the correct grades or prices should be.

Another Problem

Another "black market" problem is the forced "tying in" sale, said Mr. McCabe. This form of "black market" operation has just enough legality to it to make it almost impossible to crack, he said. For example, when a butter wholesaler informs a retailer that he also has eggs and peanut butter for sale, at ceiling prices which sometimes are above fluctuating market prices, the implication is clear to the retailer that he is expected to buy a supply of eggs and peanut butter in order to continue to obtain butter. And this in face of the fact that his beef supplier also informs him that he, too, has eggs and peanut butter for sale.

To buy three boxes of chickens from a Boston dealer, a retailer is informed that he must also buy from 35 to 50 pounds of gizzards at 15 cents a pound, or to take a supply of gallon cans of chicken soup.

The straight kick-back or cash overcharge is becoming more and more common on short commodities, Mr. McCabe added. Commodities such as onions and bananas are trucked from point to point until going price for a 50-pound bag of onions is from $3 to $4 a bag over ceilings.

Fear of Repercussions

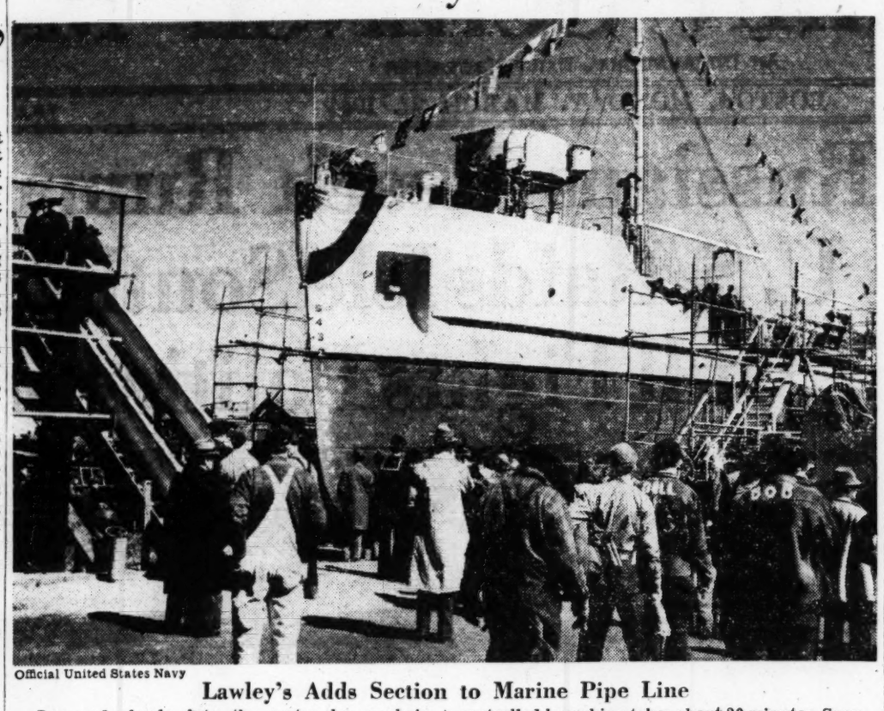
Meantime, he continued, the grocer is torn between the need for these foods for his customers and the deliberately fanned fear of repercussions on the market if he makes any trouble for the dealer. He is seldom able to get more than his money back at his store, because of the price he has paid.

The Grocers' Association today is working closely with the organized enforcement agencies and is piling up evidence against "black market" operators by protecting those who are willing to present such evidences of overcharges and "black market" operations to the enforcement agencies.

"Many operators who have become arrogant and cocksure of themselves, will be amazed to see the file of evidence that is accumulating regarding their operations, particularly those who feel that their personal connections protect them from prosecution," said Mr. McCabe.

Once again, he added, it will be the little neighborhood grocer who will supply the necessary evidence to the OPA, the FBI, and the Department of Justice Anti-trust Division.

Tanker Launched by Chain Mechanism



Official United States Navy

Lawley's Adds Section to Marine Pipe Line

Lowered slowly into the water by a chain mechanism, this auxiliary tanker of the "YD" class was floated during the week end at the Lawley Shipyard, Neponset, Mass. In contrast to the much faster method usually employed, this controlled launching takes about 20 minutes. Sponsor of the ship was Mrs. Herbert A. MacInnis of Lynnfells Parkway. Her husband, Lieut. Commander Herbert A. MacInnis, retired, is in the Office of Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Quincy, Mass.

Swish! Boston Cleanup Drive Is Under Way

Boston's clean-up campaign started off with vigor and springtime fervor today as every Public Works Department employee, mechanical sweeper and collection truck was pressed into service to whisk dust and paper accumulations from the city's 2,746 streets and its alleys and yards.

Enlisting the public's wholehearted support of the drive, Mayor Tobin appealed to Hub citizens today to clean up their own yards and driveways, and to refrain from littering the streets with the slightest gum wrapper or paper bag.

"The Public Works Department will do the rest of the cleaning job," Mayor Tobin said. "We will collect all rubbish if it is properly disposed of in barrels or boxes, and we will also do the entire street-cleaning job."

Augmented rubbish and garbage collection service was promised for the two-week period before Easter.

Pledge Cards Out

In the city's public and parochial schools, pledge cards and cleanup reminder cards were distributed to 130,000 pupils, who together with their parents are expected to sign the pledges signifying their willingness to comply with Boston's clean city code.

Simultaneously, billboard displays began appearing throughout the city and 15,000 posters advising cleanups and pickups were being placed on collection trucks, in store windows and in the city's street cars. In half of the city's 72 theaters a two-minute movie, containing a personal appeal for co-operation from Mayor Tobin, was being shown this week, and will be displayed in the others next week.

Commissioner Hyland is conducting the drive together with C. Lynde Gately, Health Commissioner, under the direction of Mayor Tobin.

All three men will speak at cleanup meetings to be held tonight at Health Units in Charlestown on High Street and in the North End on Margin Street.

Commissioner Gately said that the Health Department was swamped with telephone calls today from persons complaining about undisposed garbabe, rubbish, and accumulated debris in the yards of their neighbors.

Eighty inspectors, 38 of whom were borrowed from other departments for this drive, were checking on specific complaints today, Commissioner Gately said.

Proper Disposal

"The success of the refuse collection phase of our drive," said Commissioner Hyland, "depends on the use of proper disposal methods by householders. Because of the limited supply of barrels, collectors will for these two weeks accept rubbish placed in wooden boxes or baskets. Rubbish will not be accepted for collection if placed in paper bags."

Barrels should be filled only to within four inches from the top, the Commissioner emphasized, since overloaded containers are often spilled when emptied.

"Papers should not be put out with refuse collections but should be folded flat, tied securely and saved for the next paper salvage drive, he said. "All scrap metal found in attics, cellars and yards during the spring cleanup should also be saved for salvage."

Refuse collections during the cleanup drive will be made in each district on the regular collection day, and householders are asked to have rubbish ready by 8 a. m. on the collection day.

British Flier

By a Staff Photographer

R. H. Harries

Wing commander and possessor of the D. S. O. for gallantry in action and three-times possessor of the D. F. C. The young Londoner was in Boston today telling of the exploits of the RAF.

Air Veteran Wants to Get Back to Fray

Veteran of 300 aerial missions over Europe without rest, Wing Commander Raymond H. H. Harries, D. S. O., D. F. C., and two bars, said today that he is anxious to get back to the war before the invasion of Europe starts and then get into the Pacific war.

He pointed out that completion of 100 missions is considered ample reason for a rest.

Interviewed at the British Consulate General in Boston, Commander Harris, whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieutenant Colonel in the American Air Force, has been in the United States for three and a half months. During part of that period he said he had been at the General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he has been instructing American bombing officers in the tricks of the profession. After spending next week-end in New York City, he will return to his command in England.

Credited with 17 planes shot down and 12 "probables," Commander Harris said that in his opinion the Allies now have complete command of the air over the coast of France, Holland, and Belgium. This aerial supremacy factor has made the invasion problem much easier for the Allied air forces.

A pilot first of Hurricane fighter planes during the Battle of Britain and the Dieppe assault, Commander Harries now flies Spitfires almost exclusively. He said that the North American Mustang P-51 most nearly measures up to the performance of the planes he has flown.

He disclosed that during one fight in which he shot down three planes the elapsed time of the whole performance was 35 seconds. He also reported that during one mission over France he was up 30,000 feet when his engine "conked." He called his base in England and was guided home by radio in a perfect glide bringing him into an airfield "right on the nose."

Going around later to thank the person who had brought him in through clouds hiding the ground, he discovered the control tower operator was a charming Leading Aircraft Woman, a member of the WAAF, to whom he has since become engaged. They plan to be married after the war. But before he settles down, he says, he wants "to do a bit of travelling."

Address by Dr. Marsh

"Antidote for Office Drudgery" is the topic Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will discuss tomorrow at the monthly meeting of the Boston Chapter of the National Office Management Association. The Chapter will meet at Schrafft's West Street restaurant at 6 p. m., and Edward J. Lynch, President, will preside.

Wallace Gives Greeks Pledge Of Liberation

Pledging the liberation of Greece from Nazi tyranny, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace yesterday told Greek-Americans in Boston that the Greek nation had won the "everlasting gratitude" of liberty-loving people for its great part in winning the present war.

At an over-flow meeting in Symphony Hall in observance of the 123rd anniversary of Greek independence, the Vice-President said: "We shall fight until the people of Greece, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Norway, Poland, Belgium, China and all the other countries which are under the tyrant's heel are free."

Arriving in Boston early yesterday morning Mr. Wallace had a busy day which, in addition to the Symphony Hall meeting, included breakfast at the Touraine Hotel as guest of the Thomas Jefferson Forum and the Demisthenes Democratic Club, a radio interview and press conference at the Ritz-Carlton, a two-hour hatless sight-seeing jaunt through Boston streets, and a dinner at the Harvard Club given by the American Friends of Greece.

Right to Freedom

In his Symphony Hall speech the Vice-President said: "Every man and woman has the right to earn a living, to life in good surroundings, to live in freedom, to live without fear.

"No man should be persecuted because he belongs to a minority race or a minority creed," Mr. Wallace declared.

"No racial or religious group is inferior because of its heredity," the Vice-President said. "Members of a race may be inferior for many years because they have not had economic opportunities or proper food or because they have not been educated, but these inferiorities can be overcome in America.

"We believe in and fight for the freedom of men. We know in America that each race has something of value to contribute to Democracy. We must give to the minority groups among us the best that we have and they must show their appreciation by helping wholeheartedly to preserve for America the best that is in the minority groups."

Mayor and Others

Other speakers at Symphony Hall were Mayor Tobin; Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Greek Ambassador to the United States; Cedric Foster, Radio Commentator; Dr. George H. Chase of Harvard University, and John Delay, State Commander of the American Legion. State Adjutant General William J. Keville represented Governor Saltonstall.

The Vice-President, a great hiker, practically wore out his police escort as he set a fast pace through Boston streets after his breakfast at the Touraine. Among the historic sites taken in by Mr. Wallace were the State House, Old Granary Burying Ground, King's Chapel, the North End, and the Esplanade. Only the insistence of his weary police escort, who convinced him that time would not permit, prevented him from striking off on foot for Cambridge and a view of Harvard.

In a radio interview on Station WLAW of Lawrence, from the French Room of the Ritz-Carlton, Mr. Wallace warned that full employment must be maintained after the war.

Full Employment

"If we maintain full employment," he said, "I see no danger to the democratic way of life. I am not worried about any isms provided we have full employment and make full use of technological knowledge."

He warned that a serious unemployment problem would confront the country as the war comes to an end. "We will have to produce 50 per cent more in 1946 than we did in 1940 (the nation's best pre-war year) if we are not going to have 19,000,000 unemployed."

The Vice-President said that private initiative should be given every opportunity to provide employment with the Government stepping in only if private initiative fails.

In a press conference Mr. Wallace eschewed political comment. Asked if he could vizualize any situation which might prevent the President from becoming a fourth term candidate, the Vice-President replied: "I certainly hope nothing will happen to cause such a thing." He declined to discuss his Vice-Presidential chances, saying his candidacy was "in the laps of the gods."

Teachers Union to Meet

An organization meeting of the Boston Teachers Union will be held at 8 o'clock tonight in Boston Teachers College, with Irvin R. Kuenzli, of Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L., as the principal speaker. Other speakers will be John Connors, A. F. of L. Director of Workers' Education; Miss Frances Masterson, President, Massachusetts State Council, A. F. of L.; William V. Ward, special representative of the State A. F. of L., and John Del Monte, President, Boston Central Labor Union.

Air-Raid Test Shows Boston Well Prepared

Only four Boston violations of last night's state-wide blackout were reported to Police Headquarters, it was learned today, and Director John J. Walsh of the Boston Committee on Public Safety reiterated his satisfaction with the test.

"It is proof positive," he declared, "that the Civilian Defense personnel and the general public in the City of Boston can respond at a moment's notice, should the need present itself, in the interest of the public welfare and public safety.

"I was delighted," Mr. Walsh added, "by the ready response to the air-raid signals in those sections of the city which I visited during the blackout period. Air-raid wardens, auxiliary police, police, in fact, all of the protective forces of our city functioned smoothly and effectively in this State-wide test."

Mr. Walsh declared himself particularly pleased with the co-operation of the general public. Churches, hotels, theaters, and restaurants were most co-operative, he said.

It was Boston's twelfth blackout of the war, and involved a "raid" by a theoretical 400 planes supposed to have swept across the State from the tip of Cape Cod, severing telephone communications and necessitating the use of short-wave radio. The "raid" lasted 36 minutes, and in Boston proper, 9,281 wardens took part.

All communities throughout the State reported equally successful results. Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, safety officer of the State, declared that from all the reports he had received, "everything went off almost perfectly."

Maj. Russell Hatch of the Army's First Service Command also proclaimed the test an outstanding success.

Northern Lights played spectacularly throughout the period, and a new moon gave some light, but otherwise Massachusetts lay in complete darkness from 9:07 to 9:29 p. m.

Essex County, through which runs the Newburyport Turnpike, earned especially high commendation.

J. W. Farley, executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced that the blackout was in his opinion an excellent performance, and he expressed appreciation to the people of Massachusetts for their co-operation.

N. E. Real Estate Men Learn Property Reconversion Plan

Reconversion of more than $75,000,000,000 worth of Government acquired properties to private use without wrecking realty markets will be the nation's postwar, economic problem No. 1, New England's leading real estate operators were told today by Boyd T. Barnard, Chairman of the Realtors' Washington Committee.

Equally important, said Mr. Barnard, yet necessarily a followup to the judicial unloading of surplus government properties is the "vast job of rebuilding the nation, the need for which is found in a drop of $20,000,000,000 in the national aggregate property values between 1932 and 1941."

In these two major economic and industrial problems Mr. Barnard believed the United States would find new and challenging frontiers for the engineering, planning and construction genius of the next generation.

"It is estimated," he figured, "that war agencies have acquired some 23,000,000 square miles of land alone during the war which must be returned to local markets."

"But we have been preparing for this eventuality in Washington, and I feel sure that there will be no promiscuous dumping of such properties."

Mr. Barnard encouraged New England realtors to anticipate close co-operation from government agencies seeking to provide fair prices for government properties, to maintain realty values and to return to the Government a reasonable amount on its original investment, thus helping to reduce the public debt.

He told the local conference that Government agencies are more than willing to seek and to respect the advice of private enterprise on how best to dispose of the Government wartime industrial setup. And he noted warm indorsement in Washington of the privately initiated program for clearing the nation's cities of postwar slums through the rebuilding of whole neighborhoods.

Boy's Zeal for Red Cross Wins Future Scholarships

Continued from Page 1

him to one of the Red Cross report luncheons by way of a treat. There Charles was introduced, faced the news cameras, and wondered—"why all the fuss?"

News of this reached J. Willard Hayden, brother of the late benefactor, and President of the Charles Hayden Foundation which has done so much for worthy boys. He sent for Charles to learn something more of the boy's hopes and ambitions; talked with him in the big office as "man to man"—another Charles Hayden.

Charles has very definite ideas. He hopes to go to college, but this summer he wants to go on a farm. "I like horses and animals," he said with a grin.

A bit young as yet to know much about the possibilities of prep school and college scholarships, Charles, nevertheless, is eager to go on with his schooling and to make his studies count for something.

"I like swimming and athletics, too," he added as an afterthought.

So, for the coming summer, at least, Charles will find plenty to do at the Farm and Trade School on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor, where Mr. Hayden has made the necessary arrangements with Headmaster William M. Meacham.

After that, if his school work is satisfactory, he may go on to English High School—the same school which the great philanthropist attended in his younger days. Then, there's the offer of a scholarship at Andover as an incentive to continue his studies. And, finally, as an added incentive there's the offer of a scholarship at M. I. T.

Charles doesn't quite realize yet just what it all means. He was merely eager to help in the Red Cross drive for his brother's sake. But, he smiles happily, wondering what else he can do to help, now that the Red Cross drive is over.

Request to Postpone Special Session Denied

A request that the approaching special session of the Massachusetts Legislature be postponed from April 4 until after Easter Sunday was refused Senator James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams by Governor Saltonstall today. The Governor's stand was announced by James R. Reynolds, the Governor's Chief Secretary.

Senator McAndrews requested the postponement because he believed that if the session continued more than two days it would extend into several religious holidays. The Governor informed the Senator that the session would not take more than two days and that "time was all important."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, intermittent light rain tonight, ending and clearing early Tuesday morning. Slightly warmer tonight. Somewhat warmer Tuesday, moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Intermittent light rain, except beginning as snow in the extreme north and higher elevations of west portion tonight, ending in west and south portion Tuesday morning and in northeast portion Tuesday afternoon. Warmer tonight and near the coast Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Intermittent light rain, except in higher elevations tonight, ending Tuesday morning and clearing. Warmer tonight and near the coast Tuesday.

Vermont: Intermittent light rain, except snow in higher elevations tonight, ending by morning. Tuesday fair, warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Intermittent light rain tonight, ending and clearing west of the Connecticut River by morning and east of the Connecticut River during the morning. Slightly warmer tonight and near the coast Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:27 p. m.; height 10.6 ft. Tuesday, 2:49 a. m.; height 11.0 ft.

Boston Fires Its Big Guns For Augmented Air Service

Continued from Page 1

Thomas Wrenn that American would not be hurt by Northeast competition, but he remarked: "that is like saying that in a fight between a tiger and a pomeranian that the tiger wouldn't get hurt; but how about Fido?"

Mr. Spater then told the full board that the Boston and Maine Railroad is a consistent money maker, and he raised the question as to why Northeast cannot profit in the parallel area. On the other hand, he said, the New Haven Railroad serving the Boston-to-New York run has been a consistent money loser. So why should Northeast hope to make a profit on that run when it cannot make a profit in the more profitable, for railroads, northern run, he asked.

Mr. Hoover, speaking for Northeast, said his firm hoped to increase its revenues about $1,000,000 a year if permitted to extend its service to New York.

The hearing which opened this morning, is expected to continue for several days. A C. A. B. decision will probably not be forthcoming for sometime.

Republican Congressmen from New England, in a statement filed by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, told the Civil Aeronautics Board that the many millions spent by the Federal Government on defense airfields here will have been "thrown away" unless airlines and private fliers are permitted to make use of the airports after the war.

Mrs. Rogers' statement pointed to the network of airfields in New England as one of the strongest arguments for granting additional service which would link New England with trunk-line service to the South and West.

"To begin with," she said, "it might be emphasized that almost exclusively with State funds, we are engaged in an expansion program of the commonwealth-owned airport at East Boston on which we have already spent about $7,000,000 and expect to spend $20,000,000 or more. The result will be that two years hence, we shall have a landing area 10 minutes from the heart of Boston equipped with 7,000-foot runways for use of the largest foreseeable airplanes. And if it turns out to be necessary, these runways will be extendable to 10,000 feet.

"In addition, . . . our general purpose is to have hangar and terminal facilities commensurate with the maximum use of the expanded landing area. That will probably mean facilities to take care of up to 60 landings and 60 takeoffs per hour.

"And Boston is not by any means the only New England airport. It is surrounded by large auxiliary fields, built with federal funds."

Saltonstall Sees Private Business Holding Key to Postwar Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Surest solution of domestic postwar problems lies with private industry, "either through jobs for all who are able to work, or through businesses which they will manage themselves," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, told the National Republican Club as featured speaker at its weekly public affairs forum here over the week-end.

Imperative corollary to the transition to peacetime economy, Gov. Saltonstall urged, is responsibility of State and local governments to fill in "with desirable public improvements" the unemployment gap for veterans and war production workers.

In this connection he hailed New York's "locked up" $148,000,000 postwar reconstruction fund and Massachusetts' own accumulation of about $50,000,000 for this objective, holding that uniform, broad-gauge allocation of State wartime revenue windfalls will enable the Federal Government to catch up on its many wartime obligations. In the postwar employment purpose, he urged, there was also necessity for Federal blueprinting of large-scale public works road programs in Alaskan and South American areas and of strategic power dam, harbor and airport projects.

In proposing that "first and foremost concern" after the war must be national effort to aid returning war veterans "to get back on their own feet," the Governor declared that "the future of our country rests largely in their hands."

Gas Case Involves Another Girl Clerk

A second girl clerk of a Boston rationing board office faced arraignment in Federal court today on the charge of figuring in the operations of a gasoline "black market" ring under investigation by the Office of Price Administration.

Although the name of the girl was withheld, it was said that she operated similarly to the girl recently arrested, Beverly Hollinger, who was held in $2,500 bail for hearing. She was charged with illegal transfer of gasoline coupons.

Both girls are being held in connection with the alleged confessions of two men employees of an auto rental agency. Gasoline coupons were said to have been obtained by the rental agency through the co-operation of the two girls in the ration board office.

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Hayden Foundation Aids Namesake

By a Staff Photographer

Red Cross Work Wins Scholarships for West Roxbury Boy

Working after school at his local Red Cross headquarters, 11-year-old Charles Hayden of West Roxbury turned his entire earnings of $7.50 over to the Fund. His generosity came to the attention of J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, through the coincidence of names. Result: Offers of prep school and college scholarships—and a summer at a farm, because he "likes horses." Shown above, left to right, John B. Casey, Principal of Jamaica Plain High School, to whom Charles applied for his job at the Red Cross headquarters; Charles Hayden, and J. Willard Hayden, talking over plans for Charles' future.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Miss Maginnis will speak on "Medieval Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Esther May Barrett, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Draft Moves to Obtain Job-Deferred Young Men

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Zero hour approached today for between 200,000 and 250,000 men between 18 and 26 who now hold jobs in key industries but will soon be drafted whether or not they are family men, because the Army needs more young men.

The Government's decision to take all but about 40,000 men under 26 who have been deferred up to now because of their skills in war or essential civilian work, will also affect two other groups of men:

Pre-Pearl Harbor fathers above the age of 25 will not be classed into 1-A quite so rapidly because draft boards have been instructed to give their main attention in the next few weeks to getting the younger men physically re-examined and reclassified.

May Reclassify 4-F's

A number of 4-F's may be reclassified and directed from present civilian jobs into war work to replace physically fit men who will be drafted. This plan has not yet been announced but was hinted at in hearings before the House Military Affairs Committee by War Production Board Chief Donald M. Nelson last Friday, March 24.

The Army's new emphasis on youth had led the Government to radically change its draft policies. At the outset of the war, the chief criterion for deferment was dependence. That was dropped as the need for men increased. Then men were deferred mainly for job essentiality. Now that has been shoved into the background if a man is young enough and strong enough to adjust himself readily to combat life.

The military forces needed fewer and fewer limited service people because these jobs will be filled by men who come back from the front, no longer in condition to stand the strain of battle.

Local draft boards all over the country have already begun sending out notives to 18-to26-year-olds telling them where and when to report for preinduction physical examinations by the armed forces, if they have not been examined within the last 26 days.

Discretion as to which few key industrial men shall be left behind is in the future up to each state director of Selective Service, who must receive an application on form 42-A Special, endorsed by representatives of the War Department, Navy, Maritime Commission or other specified Federal procurement agencies. Later, lists will be compiled of specific war activities and establishments in which registrants under 26 may be deferred. This list, it has been indicated at WPB, will probably not contain more than nine industries now of highest essentiality in the war production program.

Reports to WPB indicate that war plants will ask deferments for about 100,000 key men, but officials here have estimated that the Selective Service state offices will not be able to clear more than about 40,000 applications before the men are called into service.

Status of Farm Worker

Selective Service is also looking to men deferred on farms for some of the brawny manpower needed by the armed services, although there has been no general order calling for the drafting of farm workers between the ages of 18 and 26.

All farm workers are given special deferment treatment under the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service law; but it has recently been ruled that a farm worker must produce twice as much to be deferred as he formerly did. This output is measured in terms of war units, defined by the Department of Agriculture.

In connection with the draft status of farm workers, the House Military Affairs Committee today delved into charges by Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana that Government farm agents are using threats of withdrawal of draft deferments and ration coupons to force farmers to comply with the 1944 production and soil-building programs. The various Government agencies involved have disclaimed responsibility for sueh threats, but Mr. Harness is demanding that the guilty persons "be prosecuted to the very limit."

Induction Variation

BOISE, Idaho, March 27 (AP)—In a test case conducted by Brig. Gen. M. G. McConnel, Idaho Director of Selective Service, 22 of 30 registrants rejected from one to three times at the Spokane induction station for psychol-neurosis were accepted for Army and Navy service at preinduction examinations here March 25.

Of the 30 cent here for counties which normally report to the Spokane station, only five were rejected for psycho-neurosis, Lieut. Col. Norman B. Adkison, executive officer of Idaho Selective Service, asserted.

"This test shows conclusively that Spokane is rejecting a large number of men who would be accepted at this induction station," the Colonel said.

He issued a report showing that rejections in southern Idaho at the Pocatello and Boise stations have run only 15.35 per cent as compared with 42.1 per cent for registrants from the 10 north Idaho counties examined at Spokane.

Three Appointments Made by UNRRA

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Two Americans and one Canadian have been appointed to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Sir Arthur Salter, Acting UNRRA Director, announced today.

Edwin R. Henson of the United States was named chief of the Division of Agricultural Rehabilitation, and Rolf Nugent of the United States was appointed economic consultant in the Bureau of Supply.

Andrew Cairns of Canada was appointed chief of the Division of Food.

Henson and Nugent have both served several years on United States food and agriculture agencies.

Charles R. Jones

EVANSTON, Ill., March 27 (AP)—Charles Reading Jones, who passed on yesterday, was a nationally known temperance leader and publicist for four decades.

He was President of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council, Vice-President of the World's Prohibition Confederation, former Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, Founder and President of the Associated Prohibition Press and Executive Vice-President of the American Businessmen's Research Foundation.

Holds Vital Post

Harris & Ewing

James E. Markham

New Alien Property Custodian just appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Leo Crowley, with whom Mr. Markham, who comes from Lowell, Mass., has been long associated, most recently as assistant.

Winchell and Dies Barter Acid Words in Radio Feud

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Speaking from separate booths in the same radio broadcasting studio, Chairman Martin Dies of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities and Walter Winchell, the columnist and commentator, swapped acid words on the air last night in a renwal of their famous feud.

Then—without benefit of script or microphones—they happened to run into each other in the studio reception room as they left the building, and exchanged classic cracks.

Facing the Texas Democrat who has had his committee subpoena the transcripts of all the Winchell radiocasts of the last two years, Mr. Winchell asked why he had not been personally called before the Dies Committee.

Jibes Exchanged

"All in good time," Mr. Dies replied.

"Let's," jibed Mr. Winchell, "get together and tell some more lies about each other."

"I'd have to go some to get even," Mr. Dies snapped as he shouldered his way through a press of spectators.

In their radiocasts, Mr. Winchell—who has been a frequent critic of Dies Committee functioning—recited what he described as "a newspaperman's personal declaration of independence" and Mr. Dies renewed his charge that the commentator had been "used" by others in a campaign to "smear" Congress. The Texan used the expression "smear bund."

"The history of liberty is the history of resistance to irresponsible men who happen to be armed with the powers of Government," said Mr. Winchell.

"Congress is the last bulwark of your freedom," Mr. Dies told the same listeners. "I warn you that there is in this country a carefully organized and integrated and dangerously intelligent and aggressive movement to undermine the authority and destroy the prestige of Congress in the interest of setting up an all-powerful central executive. This program of vilification is part of that. We are going to find out and tell you who is paying the bills."

Pointed Questions

The Congressman specifically demanded to know "who is the great personage" who, according to Mr. Winchell, had instructed him to continue his radio work in lieu of active service with the Navy in which the commentator holds a reserve commission. Mr. Winchell recently said the matter could not be fully detailed until after the war.

Said Mr. Winchell of the "smear" charge last night:

"If any lawmaker thinks he is damaged personally he is guaranteed his full day in court. As for myself, I will gladly appear before any open court or any constitutional authority, and I here and now freely waive all immunity. I demand only two rights—that I have the right of cross-examination, and that the public be present."

The commentator added: "Far from retracing a single statement, I reiterate every one of them."

Expiration Dates Of Stamps Dropped

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 27

The Office of Price Administration said today it was eliminating the expiration dates on both red and blue food rationing stamps from now on.

A spokesman said the plan was in line with the policy already adopted on shoes and sugar, to prevent buying rushes just before the coupons expired.

Another factor, it was stated, was the tendency of consumers to cash in their unspent ration stamps for tokens—which do not have expiration dates—thus creating a heavy drain on the supply of the new plastic ration currency.

Senators Plead to Save FSA and School Lunches

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Arrival at the Senate of a House - approved $567,995,779 Agriculture Department appropriations bill brought protests today from Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, and George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont that as it stands the school lunch program and the Farm Security Administration will pass out of existence.

"This would be a great tragedy," Senator Russell said. "They are two of the most important items in the entire bill."

"We need them both," was Senator Aiken's comment. "We would be especially remiss if we didn't do something about the lunch program."

Their objections to this appropriation bill were matched in some degree of expressions in the House of dissatisfaction over amendments the Senate had tacked on another money measure, the $8,000,000,000 Independent Offices appropriations bill.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia saw possibilities of hampering delays in one amendment requiring senatorial confirmation of all Government officials drawing $4,500 or more a year.

Associates of Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, forecast a strong fight to eliminate a Senate requirement that the Tennessee Valley Authority get all its operating money from Congress, putting all its income from power sales into the Treasury.

Fifty million dollars had been asked for the school lunch program, but it was knocked out in Committee before the farm bill reached the House floor. It was described by Senator Russell as especially needed now when "so many mothers are working in war plants and on the farms," with less opportunity to feed their children well.

Senators Russell and Aiken, in separate interviews, both pointed to heavy draft rejections on physical grounds as abundant proof that America's young people need improved diet during their growing years.

"If we could get it (the lunch program) before the Senate, I am sure it would pass," said Senator Aiken.

He noted, however, that the Senate Agriculture Committee had ordered no hearings on the subject, and Senator Russell said that unless there is a legislative opening, not now in sight, "both the school lunch program and the FSA are on very thin ice."

The Secret City

"Lions roam the main stem at night, and a quizzical giraffe may peer into your upstairs window. Elephants trumpet astonishment at this strange metropolis in the heart of the jungle, and curious monkeys journey from miles around to chatter the chimp equivalent of 'What goes on here, Mac?' It's a modern Jungle Tale." — Excerpt of a letter from an unknown American air base.

ITS population numbers in the thousands, yet this American port of call is in the heart of an African jungle. More freight and passenger traffic clears its runways than is handled by New York's municipal airport — yet this is only one of scores of air bases built to meet our needs of war.

Today, for instance, one of the greatest single air transport operations in aviation history is being maintained over the most difficult and dangerous air route in the world — the aerial Burma Road. American transport planes now fly it around the clock, delivering more monthly tonnage into China than the old Burma Road ever carried . . . But this hazardous highway is only 500 miles in a total of 110,000 miles of new air routes opened during this war.

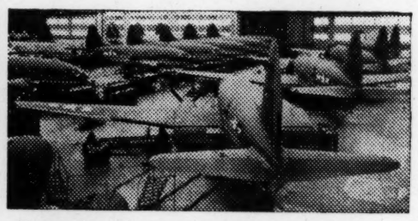
Giant Curtiss C-46 Commando transports are familiar sights on the streets of America's far-flung cities of the sky. Out of the work of these and thousands of other carriers — the airlines, the Air Transport Command, Air Service Command, Troop Carrier Command, and the Naval Air Transport Service — men, materials and American ideals are being carried into every corner of the world.

The miracle that has made this possible is an army of 2,000,000 of the best trained men and women workers in the world, who are supplying the global needs of more than 3,000,000 courageous men of the air who fly and service America's planes.

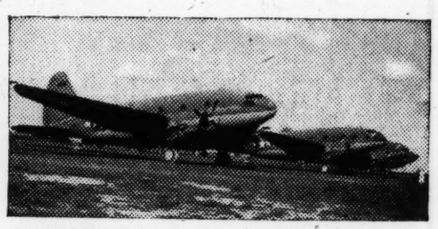
Here is the power that is hastening the end of the war. Here is the power to promote peace, human betterment and a closer understanding between the nations of the world. Here is the greatest challenge of all time.

This power — so completely in our hands today — is a national responsibility. It was entrusted to us by men who have offered their lives that America might have this chance. The wise use of it in the crucial days to come depends upon straight thinking and action *outside* the aviation industry as well as in . . . The responsibility rests with all of us in America — not alone with those of us who build air power.

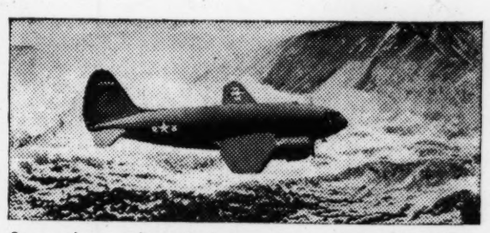
Look to the Sky, America!



To supply a single unit of Commando production more than 22,000 men and women have been graduated from one Curtiss-Wright training school — equipped with highly developed technical skills.



A miracle of modern production keeps these mammoth Curtiss C-46 Commando transports rolling off assembly lines in increasing hundreds. Today these planes are serving on both sides of the world in this global war.



In nameless numbers of missions, Commandos are daily shuttling men and materiel through the air, often over difficult and hazardous routes impassable by any other means of transport — blazing new trails important to post-war trade and travel.

CURTISS WRIGHT

Manufacturing Divisions

CURTISS-WRIGHT AIRPLANE DIVISION
WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION
CURTISS-WRIGHT PROPELLER DIVISION

GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

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Center for Servicewomen To Open in Boston April 1

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At last servicewomen in Boston are going to have a center of their own right in the heart of the City, convenient to the main shopping district and the theaters. It is to be opened by the Greater Boston United Service Organizations at 26 Temple Place on April 1—no fooling.

Well on its way to completion, the Enlisted Women's Lounge, up one flight from the street, promises to be one of the favorite stopping-in spots of the girls in uniform. For more than a year now various women's organizations in the City have been agitating for a service-women's center in this section of town.

As decorated by Mrs. Robert W. Means of Topsfield, the Lounge is feminine and simple. Primrose yellow walls form a light, sunny background for the furnishings. The woodwork is deep rose; the ceiling, a soft violet-blue. Warm rose draperies with pastel blue and green accents make the room cosy and homelike. Every effort is being made by the committee to keep the room informal and restful.

Besides comfortable chairs and sofas, the furnishings include a large sewing box complete with thread to match different uniforms, and a well-equipped shoe shine box.

Hostesses will be on duty at all times so that the girls will always find friendly women keeping the room in order and waiting to welcome them when they drop in to read, rest, freshen up, or write letters. The girls will no doubt be delighted to hear that a hairdresser recently returned from Hollywood, Janis Pappagianis, has offered her services one night a week to give them the newest in coiffures.

Every enlisted girl is invited to use the Lounge. It belongs to Wacs, Waves, Spars, and Marines who are stationed in Boston or merely passing through.

Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison of Hingham, head of the U. S. O.'s Women in Service Committee, is chairman ex-officio of the new center. The Committee includes Miss Susan Hills, Newton Highlands, chairman; Miss Frances Browne, Boston, who will have charge of volunteers; Mrs. Means, decoration; Mrs. Henry Jackson Jr., Brookline, and Miss Ruth French, Boston, both of whom served at the Clarendon Club. The latter is to have charge of housekeeping. Mrs. Ralph Bass of Newton will head the information service, and Miss Bertha Goldthwaite of Cambridge, War Service Chairman of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club, will take care of supplying games, magazines, newspapers, and other program supplies.

An interest in people, a sincere desire to give service, and an ability to keep smiling at the end of a long, hard day were three qualifications listed as indispensable to success by all four speakers at the "Choose Your Future" conference held by Boston Senior Girl Scouts at the state headquarters of the organizaton, 87 Beacon Street, yesterday afternoon.

The speakers represented four careers chosen by the girls themselves as those in which they were most interested. Miss Norma Hurley, stewardess of Northeast Airlines, represented the career that topped the list in popularity. Next in order was that of nurse, represented by Miss Mary Stuart of the Massachusetts Nursing Council for War Service; next, Journalist, represented by Miss Jessie Ash Arndt, Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; and Girl Scout professional, represented by Mrs. Thomas Hayden, Executive Secretary of the Wellesley Girl Scouts.

The value of Girl Scout training was evident in the poise with which Patricia O'Connor, Chairman of the Boston Senior Girl Scout Council, presided and other girls, Selma Shuman, Mary O'Connor and Marcy Katz, introduced the speakers.

Tuesday Programs

Quincy Women's Club—Physically handicapped children of the City will be entertained with a special program at 2 p. m. Arthur Moulton will show colored pictures of Guatemala with interludes of native music. Mrs. George S. Clark is chairman.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—"Russia" will be the subject of a talk by Michael Karpovich, Associate Professor of History at Harvard, 2 p. m.

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—Meeting at the home of Mrs. George T. Cuneen, 199 LaGrange Street, members will devote part of the evening to completing scrapbooks for servicemen. Mrs. Mildred Frank-Sawyer, President, will conduct a business meeting first.

Women's City Club—Charles Winthrop Copp will describe his experiences as "Teacher and Prisoner in Japan," 11 a. m. Mrs. J. Urban Edgren will be hostess.

Sharon Fortnightly Club—War Relief Committee Day will feature talks by representatives of the Red Cross and China Relief, High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

Methuen Women's Club—The American Home Department with Mrs. Raymond B. Kinney chairman, has arranged the following program: 10:30 a. m., "A Housewife Looks at America" by Kathleen Emerson Swan; 11:30, business meeting, Mrs. Raymond E. Caffray presiding; 12 noon, luncheon with community singing led by Mrs. Kenneth A. Ryder; 1:30 p. m., monologues by Mazola Appleyard; 2 p. m., "T Wharf Yesterday and Today," by Mrs. John H. Kimball. The meeting is at Phillips Chapel.

Maine Democrats Are Lined Up In United Drive for Roosevelt

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, March 27—Maine Democrats convening here for their bienniel convention last week demonstrated that the war has increased rather than challenged the party's complete harmony and unanimity of purpose.

With the Republican convention for April at Bangor, Maine Democrats were able to flourish a cheering, undisputed indorsement of President Roosevelt's war program. They selected a delegation instructed to vote for President Roosevelt "so long as his name shall be before the Democratic National Convention."

The significance of the Maine convention was seen in the attendance of the new Democratic National Chairman, who addressed the pre-convention rally with an attack on Republican "negations" and isolationism.

Republicans were offered some platform planks in the form of a direct challenge, one of them declaring: "We disapprove these votes (by Maine Congressmen for the Smith-Connally bill, against the simplified federal ballot for soldiers and to over-ride the tax veto). We ask the Republicans to specifically set forth in their platform whether they approve or disapprove this action on the part of their Representatives."

Old State Issue

And turning to an old State issue: "We believe the Governor's Council is not only a useless but a harmful and expensive adjunct of our State government. We demand its abolition and challenge the Republicans in their platform to declare for or against its retention."

The fourth-term resolution and planks aligning the party against "every form of isolation, however insidious," and for a United States foreign policy allowing the country to "exert its great power in establishing and maintaining a world order designed to further liberty and maintain peace through law" topped the national issues which dominated convention thought.

Nothing to Lose

However, there were other State issues mentioned in the platform to give assurance that the party will wage a vigorous State campaign. One of these demanded "as a matter of common justice" that their party be given representation in State courts, particularly the Supreme Court. They pointed out they had never had more than two members on the Superior Court, and had not had representation on the Supreme Judicial Court since 1935.

By giving the administartion resounding support, the Maine Democrats were proceeding as they did four years ago, with everything to gain and nothing to lose. After eight straight years of Republican administrtaion in Maine, they uttered no strident call to challenge conduct of affairs in this Republican stronghold.

Their major office candidates, Paul J. Jullien of Waterville for Governor, Ralph Graham of Brewer for the third Congressional district nomination, and John C. Fitzgerald and Scott F. Kittredge, both of Portland, candidates in the first Congressional district, were introduced for brief remarks and leaned to national issues.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps G8, H8, and J8 now valid and good through June 18.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; expire May 20. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1; expire June 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

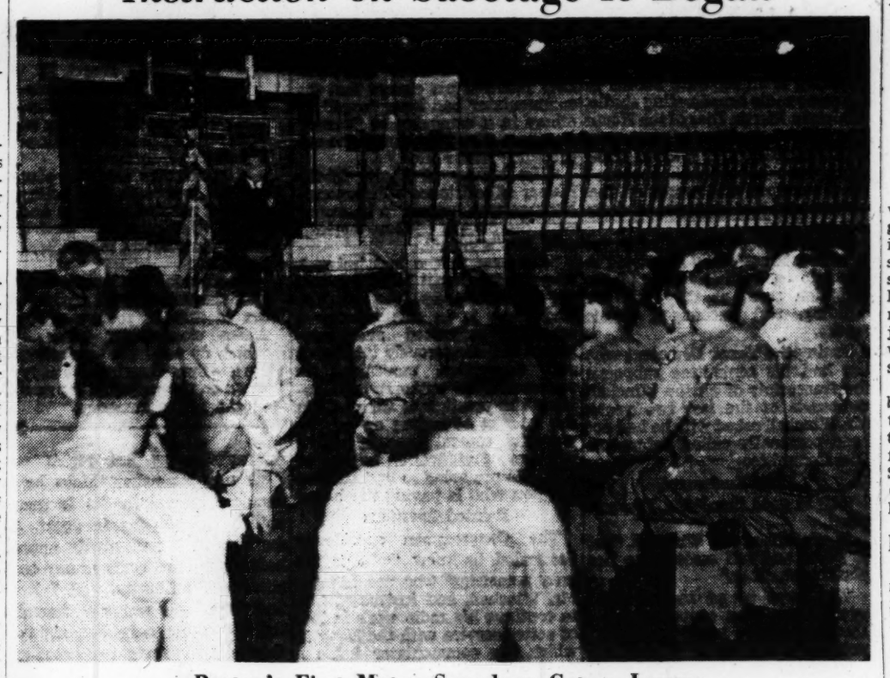
New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Miss Abby Bradley

Miss Abby Bradley of Hingham, wso passed on yesterday, was active in Hingham civic affairs, contributing generously to civic organizations, and lending her estate at Bradley Hill for numerous town affairs. Her father, William L. Bradley, founded the Bradley Fertilizer Company of North Weymouth, which is now a unit of American Agricultural Chemical Company.

A native of Meriden, Conn., Miss Bradley came with her family to Hingham in 1860. She was one of the founders of the Hingham Girl Scouts, to which she contributed generously. Other recipients of her benefactions were the Hingham visiting Nurse Association, the Red Cross and the Grenfell Labrador Mission.

Instruction on Sabotage Is Begun



Boston's First Motor Squadron Gets a Lesson

Lieut. Walter Driscoll of the Milk Street Police Station opens a mock session of the Civil Court on booking and arresting saboteurs following practice maneuver in Post Office Square and vicinity.

Waste Paper and Tin Collections

Belmont—Wednesday through Friday.

Needham — Today through Friday.

Watertown — Today through Friday.

Winthrop—Tomorrow.

Milton—Friday.

Dover—Saturday.

Boston Paper Salvage Drive Goes Over Top

Boston's waste paper salvage campaign for March went over the top yesterday as 1,224,865 pounds were tallied for its intensified four-day drive.

Despite hampering snow during the early part of last week, March figures showed an increase of 380,245 pounds over those of February. Scrap tin returns were 90,213 pounds over the February mark as 390,200 pounds were collected.

Driving service trucks, Wacs, sailors, and Coast Guardsmen assisted in yesterday's mopup collection which covered all 22 wards of Boston, and augmented the civilian effort with 185,200 pounds of paper and 34,100 pounds of tin cans.

Salvage Director George G. Hyland last night publicly expressed his thanks to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald of the First Naval District, and Commodore W. N. Derby for their help in making possible yesterday's city-wide collection.

"Military interest in the success of the paper salvage campaign is dictated by the fact that the Army has thousands of uses for paper," said General Miles, who added that paper is used by the military services for wrapping and packing the 700,000 different items that are sent overseas.

Residents were urged by Director Hyland to begin saving at once for next month's salvage drive.

Paper collection drives were scheduled for Dedham and Weymouth for today, with another in Winthrop tomorrow. In Needham a five-day paper and tin drive opened today. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Belmont will hold a special paper collection.

Telephone Marks 60th Year Of Line That 'Wouldn't Work'

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today the thousands of persons who casually pick up the telephone in Boston and call New York with the same nonchalance they call home are celebrating the 60th anniversary of a communication link which the "experts" said "wouldn't work."

Exactly 60 years ago this day, March 27, 1884, long-distance telephone service was opened experimentally between Boston and New York. Today the Boston-New York service is merely another link in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's nationwide system of long-distance communication circuits.

According to Herbert N. Casson's "History of the Telephone" published in 1911, completion of the Boston-New York line marked a genuine turning point in the history of the telephone.

"When the last coil of wire was stretched into place, and the first 'Hello' leaped from Boston to New York, the new line was a victorious success," Mr. Casson noted. "It carried messages from the first day; and more, it raised the whole telephone business to a higher level. It swept away the prejudice that telephone service could become nothing more than a neighborhood affair."

Forward Step

Success of the line marked another forward step in the infant art of telephony. Albert Bigelow Paine, in his biography of Theodore N. Vail, published by Harper Brothers, said that it was the first long-distance line constructed with hard-drawn copper wire. Somewhere Mr. Vail, the pioneer developer of telephony, had contacted Thomas B. Doolittle, of Bridgeport, Conn. The latter had discovered a method of hard-drawing copper wire so that it acquired a degree of strength it had never hitherto known. Its perfection released spoken communication from the limitations of iron wire which had been used up to that period.

Curiously enough historically, the inauguration of the Boston-New York line came approximately 10 years after Alexander Graham Bell had conceived and stated the fundamental principle of the telephone, in the summer of 1874.

Hard sledding had been endured by Mr. Vail before the success of the New York line, Mr. Casson has also pointed out. Four months after Mr. Vail had prophesied a "grand telephonic system" linking American cities, in the year 1879, says Mr. Casson, he encouraged Charles J. Glidden to build a telephone line between Boston and Lowell, the first intercity line. It was well placed, as the owners of the Lowell mills lived in Boston, and it made a small profit from the start, he further notes.

Cheered Mr. Vail

The Lowell success cheered Mr. Vail on to a master effort—a line between Boston and Providence, R. I. When the Bell Company refused to aid him, Mr. Vail took the initiative, organized a company of Rhode Islanders—nicknamed the "Governors' Company"—and built the line. It was a failure at first and was dubbed "Vail's Folly." But John J. Carty, then a young employee, later a brilliant telephone engineer and eventually Chief Engineer of the A. T. & T., conceived the idea of "doubling" the wire. This happy thought established two new factors in telephony—the metallic circuit and the long distance line.

The Bell Company, noting the success of the Providence line, then swung over to Vail's point of view, bought the Providence line and conceived the then "foolhardy" enterprise of stringing a double wire from Boston to New York, Mr. Casson adds. This not only was to be the longest of all lines—strung on 10,000 poles; it was also to be a line de luxe, built of glistening red copper, not iron. Its cost was to be $70,000, then an enormous sum in those hardscrabble days, the account says. There was much opposition to such extravagance, and much ridicule.

"I wouldn't take that line as a gift," said one of the Bell Company officials, it is also noted.

Nowadays, of course, Boston-New York circuits are entirely cased in lead-sheathed cables rather than open wires, and, for the most part, are underground. Circuits today consist not only of physical pairs, but also of "carrier frequency" channels. These are so-called Type K, which permit a maximum of 12 simultaneous conversations over the same two pairs of wires. Each pair, furthermore, is in a separate cable which transmits one side of the circuit in one direction only. But the cables for the Boston-New York route today also carry circuits for calls through both Boston and New York for more distant points.

Boston-New York lines are now operated by the Long Lines Department of the A. T. & T. as they run between the territories of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Southern New England Telephone Company, and the New York Telephone Company, Associate Companies of the Bell System.

According to the A. T. & T. annual report the total of calls between Boston and New York in 1943 was nearly 2,200,000.

In addition, the circuits now carry broadcasting channels linking the various American radio networks. Only recently the parent telephone company announced the postwar project of a coaxial wide-path cable for the transmission of pictures. Finally, even releasing itself from the domination of wires, the A. T. & T. announced the intention of building a Boston-New York circuit composed of radio relay links for television network relay purposes.

Medal Is Given Vermont Man For Icy Rescue

War Activities in New England

A Navy plane crashed off Beavertail at the mouth of Narragansett Bay, last December, injuring the pilot and wrecking his assistant's life jacket. A signalman saw the crash 200 yards inshore, leaped into the frigid waters, rescued the pilot, took his life jacket back to the assistant who was then able to reach shore safely.

The signalman was Clayton Albert Wood of White River Junction, Vt., who was today awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for the rescue. The citation by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox (for the President), described the heroism of Signalman Wood.

Local Boys Rewarded

New Englanders were prominent in the lists of citations and merit awards received today from Washington.

The Legion of Merit was awarded to Capt. Paul R. Glutting, of Mason Terrace, Brookline, Mass., and Capt. Paul L. Mather, native of Boston. The Silver Star Medal of the Navy went to Lieut. Commander James S. Clark, whose wife lives at Seapoint Road, Kittery, Maine, and a letter of commendation was forwarded to Maj. Hector Rock Migneault, whose wife is now living at Airlie Street, Worcester, Mass.

Captain Glutting was cited for meritorious conduct during amphibious invasion of Sicily. Captain Mather was credited with skillfull maneuvering of his vessel in the same battle. Lieutenant Commander Clark gained his award by conspicuous gallantry aboard a submarine in the South Pacific while the letter of commendation was given to Major Migneault for cool leadership in directing his vessel while under aattack from dive bombers.

'Calling Longwood Towers'

Intelligence officers in England don't get their ranks simply by standing around and interviewing men returning from combat duty. They get the best results by joining with combat forces and getting shot at like everyone else, according to an official communication from Lieut. Ivan Kuryla who gives his home address as Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass.

"If you go along with the fellows who get shot at, you get more out of the others in the way of direct information in helping to iron out the pattern of bombing attacks," Lieutenant Kuryla said. Instructions to bombers usually spring from the information obtained by intelligence officers and the bombing crews have more confidence in these instructions if they know the intelligence officers have been with them in their attacks and know from first hand what they are talking about.

"In the hours preceding an invasion," the Lieutenant explained, "intelligence officers gather the information about the target and enemy opposition to be encountered. It is the intelligence officer who gives bombers the information closest to their hearts."

Another Form on Way to Taxpayers

Mailing of the forms to be used by an estimated one million Federal Income Taxpayers in Massachusetts, in filing their estimated 1944 taxes, which are due not later than April 15, has been started, Dennis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, announced today.

The forms, similar in appearance and general content to those used for the 1943 declarations made in September and December last year, are a step in the "pay-as-you-go" system of income tax collection.

There are about 20,000 residents in this Massachusetts district who wil lowe some tax in addition to that which is taken out of wages by employers, Mr. Delaney said, due in part to income from sources where no tax is withheld, rent, royalties, dividends, interest business or professional earnings, property or stock transactions, and so forth. For such persons the law requires a declaration to be made for the purpose of estimating and paying currently any tax that is due, over and above the tax withheld from wages.

The first quarterly instalment of th eestimated tax shown to be due on this declaration should be made at thetime the declaration is filed, and the remainder may be paid in instalments on or before June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15.

N. E. Alumni Aid Colleges

Alumni of New England colleges and universities have done a great deal to keep them out of the red, despite the war, according to a Business Week article in the current issue. Dartmouth led the whole country with a record 57 per cent of alumni contributing last year. Yale came second with 33 per cent, averaging contributions of $17.60 each.

Vermont 'Towns at War'

By a Staff Photographer

Modernized Reports Make Good Reading

Emphasizing that the men at the front are the most appreciated and important citizens of towns of the Green Mountain State, the 1944 Town Reports set new goals in their excellence of typography and their messages to citizens at home and in the armed services. Honor rolls and service flags figure prominently on the covers.

N. E. Democratic Leaders Prepare to Back Roosevelt

New England Democratic leaders were today preparing to carry out their pledge to Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Committee Chairman, to give full support to the fourth-term candidacy of President Roosevelt.

Back in Washington today after a week-long tour of the New England States, the new National Chairman had the assurances of the region's leading Democrats that they wanted the President to be the party's candidate in November.

At Providence, R. I., yesterday, where Mr. Hannegan concluded his New England trip, Gov. J. Howard McGrath asked the Democratic leader to inform the President that it was his wish that Mr. Roosevelt may be in office "to lead us out of the war and into a greater heyday."

Chairman Hannegan warned that with 13,000,000 men in the armed services, a small vote in November would go against the chances of the Democratic party. He declined to express an opinion on the Federal ballot now awaiting the President's signature.

G. O. P. Challenged

At a sell-out Jackson Day dinner in the Copley-Plaza Hotel Saturday evening, Mr. Hannegan challenged the Republican party to bring its prospective presidential nominees into the open to discuss current questions.

In obvious reference to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the National Chairman said there had been predictions that the G. O. P. will nominate a man who is not even a candidate in the party primaries, one who is "smirking and lurking and dodging behind the pretence that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, and hence has no obligation to discuss the fundamental problems which lie before the American people."

Mr. Hannegan also challenged the spokesmen of the minority party to "compare the Administration of this huge war enterprise by President Roosevelt to their own previous 12 years in office."

At no time in his New England tour did Mr. Hannegan say specifically that the President would be the party's candidate.

Definite Desire

In a Boston press conference the National Chairman said he had found a "definite desire" for a fourth term for President Roosevelt, not only among Democrats but among many Republicans with whom he has talked in his current swing around the country.

"I am especially pleased," he added, "by the fact that many persons have told me that, although they are registered Republicans and have been for many years, they intended to vote for the President. They said they wanted to keep him the head of the Government during the perilous time of war."

Mr. Hannegan declined to discuss the Vice-Presidential situation, nor would he comment on Republican party candidates. On the latter subject he said: "That is something for the Republican party to talk about."

Reports of Towns in Vermont Rank High in Literary Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 27—Town Reports of the Green Mountain State this year graphically present the activities of these "Towns at War." In the opinion of James P. Taylor, Secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce, they "tell their people the truth about their finances and affairs, and do it more cleverly and brilliantly and effectively than the totalitarian gang tell lies."

Which is something.

With hardly an exception, Vermont's 1944 Town Reports have led off either with the community's honor roll or its service flag. Both figure prominently on the covers of the attractive reports which, following the trend in modernization instigated some years ago by Mr. Taylor, have fairly outdone themselves this year in their excellence of typography.

There's snap inside, too. In place of the old-time, cut-and-dried lists of financial assets and expenditures, vital statistics and dull and prosaic reports of various town departments, which generally rated hardly a glance before the report was tossed aside as so much waste paper, the modern Town Reports not only contain the essential facts—as they must—but in many cases make most interesting reading.

Pep Up Indexes

Several towns even pep up their indexes of receipts and expenditures with notations on "Where Your Money Came From," and "How Your Money Was Spent." And not a few contain an occasional chuckle as one contemplates expenditures which range from the tuning of a piano or the winding of a clock to the blowing of a fire siren and the washing of the jail bedding.

The war theme enters boldly into the reports of activities of such newly formed groups as Salvage and Service Flag Committees, of Civilian Defense Groups, Victory Gardeners, Scrap Drives, War Chest collections, and the handling of sales of war stamps and bonds.

The Town of Williston, for example, reported on its Get-To-Gether Club, an organization formed by the young people of the town who used the local Memorial Hall for dances and parties. Furnishing their own fuel and janitor service, this group used its profits for the year—a tidy little sum of $219—for donations to the Red Cross, upkeep of the local Observation Post and for Soldiers' Christmas boxes, to name only a few of the worthy purposes.

Along this same line, and with an eye peeled for ways to prevent juvenile delinquency, the Brattleboro Town Report of the Superintendent of Recreation notes that, "acting upon the frequent suggestion 'that something be done for the High School,' a club-room or 'hang out' equipped with furnishings loaned by interested citizens has been opened for the High School boys and girls" of that community.

Reminders Given

The Town of Stowe, which this year marks the 150th year of its settlement, deemed it fitting in its report "to remind ourselves of the privations and hardships that our forefathers endured, that we might live in freedom and security, and to resolve to do our utmost in all ways that we may pass on to our children and our children's children the priceless heritage that has been ours."

Richford looks far beyond its town boundaries in its "Greetings to Richford People in the Service of our Country." "The fact that our town is now represented by you in all parts of the world should awaken us to new vision and new action," it says. "Our unceasing interest in you, now on a global scale, is only natural; but we know that it means little unless we dedicate ourselves to the building of the kind of community worthy of your hardship and sacrifice.

"As you do not trust to chance or wishes when fighting the battles of this war," the message continues, "so good intentions and indefinite hopes will not avail for the kind of community in which we want to live when victory comes.

"First, we will have to exert ourselves mentally to know why the events of history have called you to your present task. Secondly, we must so order business and industry in Richford as to provide an adequate standard of living in terms of material goods, ownership of property, and spiritual well-being for all who want to dwell in our town. Thirdly, we must guide our politics with reference to principles rather than to the power of the 'ins' and 'outs.'

"There are some of your number that will not come back; but none of us will dwell in our rightful place unless we rise to the faith that is stronger than dealth. For a united world we have learned to pray, 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' At the heart of the struggle for what is good and right anyone can believe Him who said, 'because I live, ye shall live also.'"

Maine Ready for Soldier Vote Session

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 27 (AP) Gov. Sumner Sewall said today he was "ready to call a special session of the Maine Legislature just as soon as I learn of President Roosevelt's action on the bill passed by Congress to provide for servicemen special Federal election ballots, the use of which we must authorize in Maine."

Governor Sewall's assertion followed his conference with legislative leaders to make tentative plans for a special session.

"Just as soon as the President acts," Governor Sewall said, "I'll name the date of the special session."

President Roosevelt has not yet signed the servicemen's vote bill.

Besides a bill to permit use of the Federal ballots, Governor Sewall said legislation also was planned to permit servicemen to register in Maine municipalities with more than 3,000 population without appearing in person, as required under present law. Another proposed bill would simplify the procedure of application for an absentee voting ballot, Governor Sewall said.

Training in Guard Helps Any Draftee

"That State Guard training you are getting is going to help you in your rating as a selectee," said Col. Ralph Smith, head of the Selective Service in Massachusetts, recently.

Praising the role of the State Guard as providing basic Army training before induction, Colonel Smith declared that "it is only natural that the Army should desire a record of any such experience had by any inductee."

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, Army District Security Officer for Massachusetts, also stressing the importance of State Guard training, said: "There are countless instances where men have received more rapid advancement in the Army, because of their previous training with the State Guard. "Meanwhile, by serving with the State military forces, they help to release troops for the active fighting fronts."

Facts about enlistment in the State Guard may be obtained at the nearest State armory or Town Hall.

Living Costs on the Air

Latest figures on the cost of living in Boston will be reviewed by Dr. James W. Kelley, Regional Price Economist of the Buerau of Labor Statistics in a 15-minute radiocast over Station WEEI, Wednesday night at 11:45.

Rodin Exhibition in Cambridge — Week-End Concerts — 'Jane Eyre'

Sculptures and Drawings Shown at the Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

From the copious bequest of Grenville Lindall Winthrop, another exhibition is now on display at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge. It consists of bronze and marble statuary, and water color drawings by Auguste Rodin.

Waves of enthusiasm in art rise and recede, carrying to crest or trough performers of masterful skill. Enough decades have elapsed in the twentieth century to put the nineteenth century into perspective. With a pat assurance, we earmark preëminent artists. The eager and irrepressible Auguste Rodin (1840-1917) has been fixed with a label, held fast under a classification. Because sculpture in our day has swung away from the course of the Frenchman, he seems dated, a subject of historic circumstance, an end-product of the Renaissance.

In our generation we have been bred to functionalism, and the sculptures emanating from studios today show a prejudice in favor of the archaic, the primitive, the geometric. Oddly enough, it was painters who promoted this enthusiasm for plastic design, for enunciation of solid forms. The studied rigidity, the generalized contour, the monumental detachment of most sculpture today stands in striking contrast to the flowing contours, the elusive planes, the chiaroscuro and "color" of the sculpture of Rodin.

* * *

It is worth shelving text books and learned estimates for the time. The exhibition in Cambridge happily can be approached with abandon. It speaks forth freely and eloquently. It dispels prejudices against the medium harbored by so many of us. It introduces us to some great figures in literature and music who were wriends of Rodin. It reveals sculpture bending to the will of an artist with powerful imagination, a poet, a mystic, a humanitarian. Robin overlooked his immediate forebears who acceded to demands for fountains, ornaments and flattering likenesses. He looked back to the primeval carver who envisioned cosmic forces, converted fact into symbol. He was devoted to the Pheidian sculptures; he admired the Gothic; and Michelangelo was his greatest inspiration.

The earliest work shown is "The Man with a Broken Nose," rejected by the Salon of 1864 (as were pictures by Monet, Cézanne and Manet). The poet, Rilke wrote of this portrayal, "There are a thousand voices of torment in this face, yet no accusation rises."

"The Bronze Age" precipitated a great storm. Rodin's unmitigated realism brought the accusation that it was "molded on the body of a model." He was observant and all-absorbing, a fellow realist with Courbet and Zola. But other tendencies also found their counterpart in his atelier. He responded to Impressionism, which records transitory effects, the illusion of forms in space, reflecting light, pulsating with breath. While Rodin was aware of the continuous change in surfaces, he was also cognizant of rhythms and sequences which evolve from the sculptural pattern and which are more effective in contriving the illusion of vitality than an accurate surface transcript. It was this quality of inwardness which carried him to the heights, established him in the artistic lineage with the stone carvers of Moissac and Chartres.

* * *

"St. John, the Baptist" is a tense, expressive, unclothed figure, walking forth in decided gait. Other nude forms made subsequently show an increasing departure from surface likeness and a more creative handling of form. Rodin grow bolder in renouncing fact, sometimes scarcely articulating the form, permitting it to issue and take shape from the block. The contours seem to unroll, to be in a state of flow and ebb as though they never would become fixed. The more fearless the artist became the greater the test of his imagination. There was no regulation for this new procedure, taste and understanding controlled the excesses, directed the extravagances, permitted the seeming negligence.

Rodin was evolving after the manner of a master, transcending surfaces, eliciting inner values through adjustment of forms. Rembrandt of the later years operated in the same way.

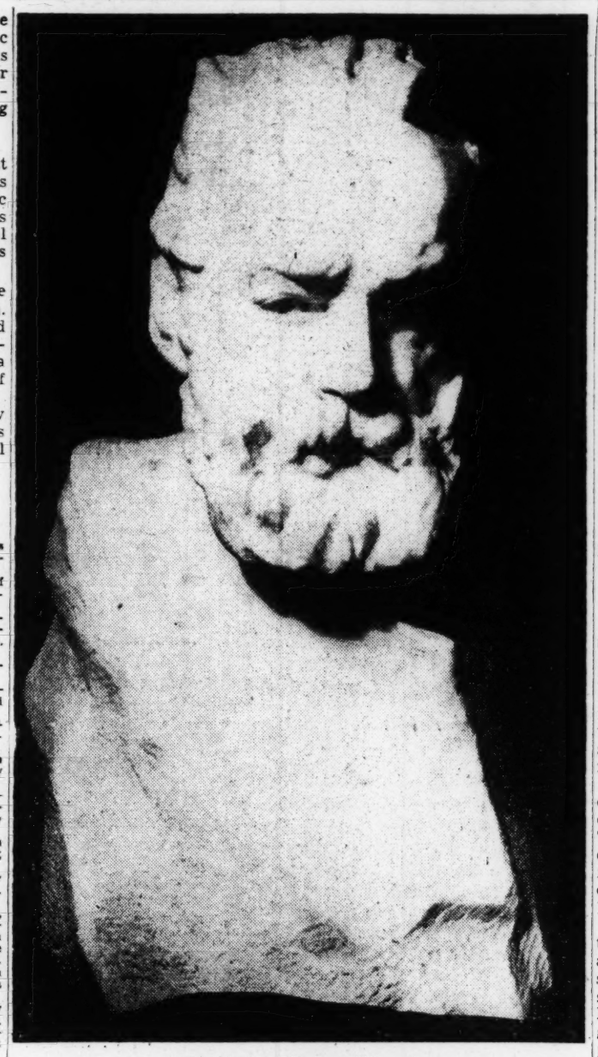
The poetic groups reveal his fearless twisting, bending, contorting of the human figure to heighten emotional effect and to attain more concise and more trenchant plastic expression. In the exhibition is "The Eternal Idol" and a study for the same piece, showing the arduous, straining search for the telling composition.

* * *

The titanic "Thinker" sits amidst the bronzes and marbles. It was once the object of bitter academic accusation, but those very features which shocked the conventional have established this portrayal as the most expressive of all.

Personal portraits bear out the undiminishing intensity of Rodin. Among them we see a fiery-eyed portrait of Victor Hugo, a sensitive likeness of Gustav Mahler, a touching bronze of the life of Rodin.

The water color drawings show the artist ever eager, ever restless in his research for rhythmical movement in the human form.



Rodin's 'Victor Hugo'
On exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 165 Charles Street—Water colors and oils by Lawrence Kupferman. Through April 1.
Boston Public Library—Solo exhibition of etchings and drypoints by Arthur Heintzelman. Through March.
Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of contemporary New England handicrafts, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Through April 12.
Chandler & Company, Eighth Floor—Exhibition of "Tomorrow's Masterpieces."
Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Exhibition of American paintings and prints.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through April 5.
Copley Society Gallery, 696 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil and water color paintings by Blanche E. Colman. Through April 7.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Shadow box flower pictures by Anne Burrage. Through April 1. Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through April 15.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme; paintings and prints by Sam Thal.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 8.
Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rudyard Kipling, a selection of books and manuscripts from the Harvard Collection in honor of the recent gift by William B. Osgood Field.
N. E. Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley Streets—Drawings by Marta Adams.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition of handmade silver, pottery, textiles, leather and other objects, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.
Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 24.
Robert C. Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Barnard Lintott. Through April 15.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—"Washington, Franklin, Lafayette." Through April 2. Paintings and drawings by David and Ingres. From the bequest of Grenville Lindall Winthrop.
Museum of Fine Arts—Fifteen Hundred Years of Chinese Painting. Through May 7. Water colors by William Blake; selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern Embroideries; water colors by American artists; Museum Treasure exhibit; St. Luke drawing the Virgin by Roger van der Wayden.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—March exhibition: "Survey of American Drawings," lent by John Davis Hatch, Jr.
Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—European and American paintings (circulated by Museum of Modern Art). Through April 2.

New Hampshire
Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—"Russian Art." "Yanks Illustrate the War." Chinese designs for papers, American color prints.

Rhode Island
Providence: Providence Art Club—Paintings, pastels and enamels by Jessie Luther, Mabel Luther, and Asa Randall. **Brown University, Faunce Hall**—"Masters of Photography." Through April 10.

'St. Matthew Passion' In Rare Revival

By L. A. Sloper

The Handel and Haydn Society, Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor, presented Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew" last night in Symphony Hall, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Women's Committee of the National Cathedral Association.

The society's chorus was assisted by five soloists, by 60 players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and by a boys' choir trained by William B. Burbank. The soloists were Jeanne Dusseau, soprano; Martha Lipton, contralto; Harold Haugh, tenor; Edwin Steffe, baritone, and Douglass Biddison, bass. Julius Theodorowicz was the concertmaster, Louis Speyer and Jean Devergie played the oboi d'amore, Earl Weidner was the organist, and Willem Frank the pianist.

The Handel and Haydn Society, which introduced the "St. Matthew Passion" to America, deserves much credit for reviving this exacting masterpiece, even in curtailed form, after the lapse of a decade. It deserves praise, too, for a performance which was marked by technical precision and devotional sincerity, if not by the most profound interpretive quality.

Chief honors must go to the chorus itself, which sang with its customary power and expression. The beautiful chorales were rendered with a special feeling. The instrumental soloists played their obbligati for the solo singers with lovely tone and smooth phrasing.

The vocalists made their contribution with good will, and with apparent understanding of the significance of their words. Musically, they were uneven. Miss Lipton has a contralto voice of good quality which is marred at present by a noticeable vibrato. Miss Dusseau, who had her part well memorized, was able to devote her whole attention to problems of interpretation. It was unfortunate that her tone production was not well supported. Mr. Haugh sang the words of the Apostle with fervor, but tended to exaggerate the dramatic side. The others showed promise in this type of singing.

Dr. Stone held his forces together well, but was unable to spur them to a performance above the level of competence.

Last Symphony Luncheon

The final Symphony Luncheon of the season, Friday, in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza, will feature Margaret Goldovsky, soprano, with Boris, Goldovsky, pianist-commentator. In May Mr. Goldovsky will be on tour, appearing in Philadelphia, New York and Cleveland.

Kapell Gives Second Jordan Hall Recital

Brahms came through grandly at the recital of William Kapell, pianist, at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon; Chopin fared poorly. More than Brahms, too, proved in Mr. Kapell's line. Composers back in the old period and composers in the new did finely. It was only at the halfway time that the trouble came.

Some persons would set aside Mr. Kapell altogether if they were convinced of his inaptitude for Chopin; they would say that in such a case he cannot qualify at the keyboard. But they would be entertaining a mistaken notion; for there is more to the piano, after all, than the nocturnes, ballades, and other matters that represent Chopin. Many an excellent Chopin player gets nowhere with the Brahms sonatas; and Mr. Kapell gave a distinguished interpretation of the Brahms Sonata in C, op. 1.

Then take Mozart. Many pianists get no further with his music than make it illustrate their own deftness of execution and elegance of style. Mr. Kapell read the pages of Mozart's Fantasie and Fugue in C major in a way to make them an interesting expression of thought. Mozart was no Bach in fugal technicalities, but he could manage to say something by means even of a lost art; and that something was just what Mr. Kapell realized for his listeners.

He scored a high mark likewise with Scarlatti in three short pieces that catalogue as sonatas. Then to come down to date, he got the fancy of Medtner's "Fairy Tale," the fun of Shostakovitch's Polka, and the classic serenity of Rachmaninov's Preludes in E flat and G minor to the unmistakable satisfaction of his hearers.

Perhaps Mr. Kapell's mastery is in the rationalistic realm. He has color and he has emotion; but he goes in first and last for understanding. Every work has a quality, and it also has a form; and quality makes its best impression when set forth in terms of form. The wherefore is all right, but it wants the why to give it shape and outline. Impressions need corners, angles, proportions and measurements. They must be built if they are to stay. Now Chopin is by no means beyond Mr. Kapell's reach and will doubtless duly rationalize down for him one of these days.

W. P. T.

James Cagney will appear in a film version of "Only the Valiant," a novel by Charles Marquis Warren about Army life in the Apache country in 1870.

Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine In Brontë Film

On the screen as on the stage Orson Welles is a dominating figure. In the film version of "Jane Eyre," now at the Keith Memorial, he is credited only with playing the role of Edward Rochester. As might be expected, with him to do the part, the moody master of Thornfield Hall throws into shadow all those about him. Not only that, but the influence of Mr. Welles seems to have guided the general approach to the story.

In this treatment of Charlotte Brontë's novel, emphasis is thrown on foreboding mists, the gloom and half-lights and harsh surfaces of a castle-like habitation, and the wildness of its surroundings. The result is theatrically impressive. But it misses warmth and persuasiveness. The romance, which should be as much a part of the story as the melodrama, seems contrived and arbitrary.

More attention is given in this film than in the usual stage adaptation to Jane Eyre's early years in the orphanage. Peggy Ann Garner does the role of the child Jane in an appealing manner. And Henry Daniell lays on without restraint the cruelties of the governing head of the institution to which she was committed. Sara Allgood has a brief but cheerful part as a motherly servant in the home of the selfish aunt who managed to be rid of Jane by packing her off to the orphanage.

The adult Jane is suddenly transformed into the person of Joan Fontaine, a sensitive actress and an excellent choice for the role. She makes a quiet and subdued appearance as the governess at Thornfield. She has, too, the grace and unobtrusive charm with which Miss Brontë endowed her heroine. But she seems a little unnecessarily pallid in comparison to Mr. Welles' Rochester.

The latter gives an interesting performance. His resonant voice is employed to advantage. His studied poses and quick changes of mood underscore the strange nature of the man and the mystery which lies behind him. But so much attention is given to the forbidding aspects of Rochester that it is hard to believe Jane Eyre's romantic attachment to him. Mr. Welles does eventually convey a suggestion of the softer, more likable side of the character but it comes a little late in the film to accomplish its purpose.

Little Margaret O'Brien, who is one of the most attractive of the Hollywood juveniles, provides charming interludes as Jane Eyre's small pupil. John Sutton is pleasant as the kindly Dr. Rivers. And Barbara Everest, who will be seen in Boston shortly on the stage in Somerset Maugham's "Sheppey," has a small part as Lady Ingram.

E. F. M.

Columbia Pictures, it is reported, has bought the film rights to Ruth Gordon's comedy, "Over 21."

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—"Front-Line Family." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"General Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Johnny Canuck's New Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," by Joseph Kesserling. Starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"Chicken Every Sunday," by Julius and Philip Epstein. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Boston Opera House—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The North Star." Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern.
Fenway—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30, "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.
Keith Memorial—"Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.
Kenmore—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:20, 5:15, 8.
Majestic—"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers, James Stewart. 10:26 a. m., 1:42, 4:54, 8:10. "Courageous Mr. Penn," Clifford Evans. 12:08, 3:24, 6:36, 9:52.
Metropolitan—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
Modern—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.
Orpheum—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.
Paramount—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Cassanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. State Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:15.
Scollay—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.
State—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10:20.
South Station Theater—"Mail Call," "Shoe Shine Boy," "Glimpses of Washington State," "Champion of Champions," "Flag of Mercy," "A Rookie Cookie," latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"Tarawa, With the Marines," "Popular Science Review," "Count Fleet," "Philharmonic," "Bowling," "Shoe Shine Boy," color cartoon. Disney. Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "What a Woman," Rosalind Russel, Brian Therne. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:50.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The North Star," W. Huston, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.
Regent: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, R. Cummings. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1:30, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Klondike Kate." Continuous 2-11.
Brookline Village: "The Lodger." Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "Swingtime Johnny."
Cleveland Circle: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Where Are Your Children," Jackie Cooper, Patricia Morrison. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 2, 8.
University: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 3:30, 6:40, 10:08.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes.
Codman Square: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "The Lodger," Laird Cregor, Merle Oberon. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 3:20, 8:15. "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper, Patricia Morrison.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 2:30, 8:15. "High Explosives," Chester Morris. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:35, 6:40, 8:45.
Mystic: "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi, Michael Duane. 2:15, 8:45. "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney, Patricia Morrison. 3:40, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney.
Strand: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 3:10, 8:25. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2:02, 8:02. "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 3:20, 9:20.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler.
Fellsway: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne.
MELROSE — Melrose: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected Shorts.
NATICK—Colonial: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagon. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. Alexander Knox. "So's Your Uncle," Elyse Knox.
NEWTON—Paramount: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "North Star," Walter Huston. Anne Baxter. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "The Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi. 2, 8.
Strand: "The North Star," Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews. "Swingtime Johnny, Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo.
Central: "The Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly, Pierre Aumont. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters, Patricia Knowles.
Strand: Thousands Cheer," Gene Kelly, Kathryn Grayson. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 8:25.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Destination Tokyo," John Garfield, Cary Grant. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, "The Devil with Hitler."
Coolidge: "Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Laraine Day. "Nothing Sacred," Carole Lombard, Fredric March.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "None Shall Escape," Alexander Knox. Marsha Hunt. "So's Your Uncle." Donald Woods.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn.

"C'MERE, FELLAS! I'M TUNED IN ON 'TOP OF THE EVENING!'"

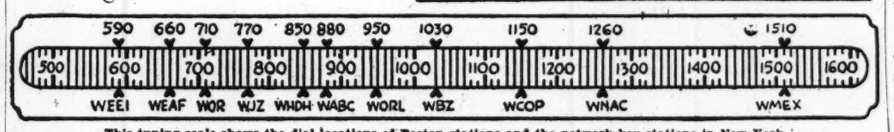
Everybody goes for this new show! The King's Men, the new singing star Sally Sweetland, the two-piano team of Saidenberg and Rebner, and the Westinghouse chorus, under the direction of Ken Darby. Presented by Westinghouse, every Mon., Wed. and Fri. eve.

Tune in on your local Blue Network station—10:15 EWT, 9:15 CWT, and 7:15 PWT.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean	"Serenade to Spring"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano-organ recital	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'	Jewish Philanthropies:	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted":	Rabbi Samuel I. Goroff	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch.	Klick Conga
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program.	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Stan Kenton's Or
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Stan Kenton's Orch
4:30 "A Good Parent"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Lawrence Welk's Orch
4:45 Army Relief; 'Date'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Jack Manning, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Will Bradley's Or
5:15 Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Musicale
6:15 L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	News Camera: Sn'psh ts	"Postwar Education"
6:30 Musically Yours	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch	Felton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 Ed. Sullivan Int	music: drama	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Perkins Institute Choir	'Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Lt. William Holden, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter	'Watch World Go By'	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	Dramatic sketch
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Pat O'Brien, drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	'Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00 Theater: Ella	"Countersp"; drama	Josef Hofmann, pianist;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Beethoven's Symphony
9:15 Raines; Alan Curtis;	"Countersp"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Or.	"Believe It or Not"	No. 9
9:30 Brian Aherne	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"D. I. Q": Quiz pro-	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Roundtable: Basic Eng-
9:45 "Phantom Lady"	Dance orch.; Drama	gram; Jimmy McClain	honey; I. Carpenter; or	lish in Postwar World
10:00 Guild: Jack Benny,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	Classical Album
10:15 Barbara Stanwyck	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinold Schmidt; or.	"The Adventures of	Local sports
10:30 Broadway Show-	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information, Please";	Bulldog Drummond"	Local sports
10:45 time: guest	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, mc.	Music: Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Local sports
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Blue Network Tribute	Weather: Bump Hadley	Network sports	Local sports
11:30 Jerry Wald's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Network sports	Local sports
11:45 Jerry Wald's Orch.	Hawaiian music: News	Music You Want	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Local sports

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Musical program.	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15 News: Cowboy Trio	News report	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y: News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music: News; Weather	"The King's Men"	'Good Morning' 'Salute'	ship Service
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore: Music	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 'Hannah"; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
10:00 Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Fishermen's program	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Women and the War	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	'Lady's Choice': drama	"Help Mate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30 Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	'Music for You"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00 'Life Beautiful': sk	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 'Ma Perkins': sk.	"Danny Cavanaugh"	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	Carl Caruso, news	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Treasury Star Parade
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00 Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time, with
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, foods	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Ferter
2:30 We Love & Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean	Serenade to Spring	'Ma Perkins': sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	Music of the United	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Nations: Recordings	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	"Kick Conga"
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Joe Yukl's Orch.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Joe Yukl's Orchestra
4:30 "Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45 Defense; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Harold Grant's Or
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"

Russian Army Poised Along Pruth River Frontier for Invasion of Rumania

Continued from Page 1

vasion of Russia nearly three years ago.

Russian big guns already are laying down a barrage on Rumanian territory, Moscow dispatches said, and Soviet infantrymen were expected to surge soon across the narrow Pruth, which they reached on a 53-mile front March 26, only a week after they spanned the broader Dniester, now 60 miles behind them.

As 24 volleys from 324 guns thundered in Moscow on the night of March 26 and green, white, yellow, red, and purple rockets burst above the city in celebration of the drive to the enemy's border, the Army newspaper Red Star, confidently anticipating a continuation of the offensive, asserted: "For the Red Army there are no boundaries; her boundaries are victory, Berlin, and a strait jacket for the mad German Valkyrie."

Premier Marshal Stalin, who announced the conquest of part of "our state frontier," also reported the capture of the Bessarabian rail city of Balti, a victory which closed another German avenue of retreat from Lower Russia. Other Soviet forces were declared within 20 miles of Jassy, through which runs the major Nazi escape railway from the big Black Sea port of Odessa.

The surge to the Pruth was regarded in London as already dooming a German stand at Odessa and besieged Nikolaev. Turkish reports that Hitler was rushing masses of armored reinforcements through Hungary and Rumania suggested that he probably would make a stand in Rumania in an attempt at least to save the Ploesti oil fields. The Russians were reported 190 miles from the vital oil regions and 250 miles from Bucharest, Rumanian Capital.

The Russians also hammered out new gains near the middle Dniester River, a Soviet communiqué announcing that Kamenetz Podolsk, in the southwestern corner of the Ukraine, had been encircled and that the Red Army already was storming through its streets. The communications center is vital as an escape gap for defeated German troops streaming southward from fallen Proskurov.

In Old Poland, where some Russian units are within 35 miles of the 1941 Bug River frontier between Germany and Russia, the Red Army was declared to have surrounded Tarnopol, bitterly defended for weeks, and to be wiping out the garrison, capturing street after street. Other Russian forces already had by-passed the city in their drive toward Lwow, big Nazi communications center.

German radiocasts asserted that the Russians had thrown 100,000 ment into a new drive along the Mogilev sector of White Russia, but the report had no Soviet confirmation.

The honor of reaching the Pruth and of thus being the first forces to fulfill Marshal Stalin's order and oath of every Red Army man—"rid Russia of the German invader"—fell to ex-lumberjack Marshal Ivan S. Konev and his Second Ukraine Army.

The Russians, in their epic military comeback since the Nazis hammered at Stalingrad and swept so close to Moscow that its people could hear the boom of big guns and see the flashes of exploding shells, have recovered all except about 60,000 square miles of pre-1939 Russian territory. Since Stalingrad they have marched back 800 miles.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Take Island of Hvar

A Yugoslav Army of Liberation communiqué announced that the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) had attacked the Germans 25 miles from the boundary of Hungary and, with Allied aid, captured the strategic Adriatic island of Hvar.

The war bulletin, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio and recorded in London, indicated the Germans were moving troops out of Yugoslavia to reinforce garrisons in Hungary which the Nazis took over last week.

Units of Marshal Broz' 26th Division "with the aid of Allied air forces and Navy and a detachment of Commandos captured the island of Hvar," the communiqué added. Hvar, just off the Dalmatian coast, extends into the Adriatic Sea for 40 miles and is 25 miles south of the important port of Split.

Air Over Reich:

RAF Heavy Attack Batters Essen

British heavy bombers thundered over Western Germany in very great strength during the night and dropped a crushing weight of high explosives and incendiaries—perhaps 2,000 long tons—on the battered city of Essen, Krupp armaments works.

At the same time smaller forces of RAF raiders hammered the German rubber center of Hannover, 125 miles to the northeast, and pounded railway targets at Courtrai in Belgium.

Other unspecified targets in Western Germany also were attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters during the sweeping overnight operations, which the British Air Ministry said cost a total of nine planes.

Clouds made full observation of the results of the attack on Essen impossible, the Air Ministry said, but it was apaprent the RAF had dealt another concentrated blow at the city in an effort to wipe out the results of desperate reconstruction work which the Germans have been carrying on in this vital industrial center.

Essen was last raided in force by the RAF the night of July 25, 1943, when more than 2,000 long tons of explosives were unloaded on the city as the culmination of a series of terrific massed assaults. Previously, Essen had been the main source of Germany's heavy armament, but after the July 25 raid British Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair declared that "Essen, and with it Krupps, has been shattered."

He called the results of the previous seven assaults on Essen "catastrophic," but warned that the Germans probably would try to repair the damage and that the RAF might have to return to check attempts at reconstruction.

The latest foray was the third night in succession that the RAF's heavy bombers had been out over the continent in force.

The four-engined craft returned to Germany after an interval of only one night since their last great blow on the Reich—the 2,800-ton blasting of Berlin March 24, carried out at a loss of 73 bombers.

The venture into occupied territory was a follow-up to the March 25 night heavy bomber assault on Aulnoye, a French railway junction on the Belgian border, and Lyons in Southeastern France. Mosquitoes gave Berlin a light going over the same night.

American heavy and medium bombers and fighters, massing in the skies in numbers estimated to total possibly 1,700, beat a rapid tatoo throughout March 26 on targets near the coasts of France and the Netherlands, and in one foray Thunderbolts shot up airdromes within sight of Paris without opposition.

By a Staff Artist

Milestones in Reconquest of Russia

Chief milestones of the war in Russia show how the Russians have regained all but 60,000 square miles of their territory from the 800,000 square miles once held by the Germans. Between the farthest line of German penetration and the present battle front is shown the line at which the Russians began their present great offensive last July.

British Yachtsmen Asked to Stand By

By the Associated Press

London, March 27

British yachtsmen, who played an heroic role at Dunkirk, have been asked to stand by for another call from the Government during the next six months—presumably in connection with the coming invasion of Western Europe.

The Admiralty asked the yachtsmen and others acquainted with small boats to hold themselves in readiness to put their services at the disposal of the Royal Navy for a maximum of four weeks during that time.

Italy:

Commandos Fail, Germany Reports

The German High Command declared that "an American Commando force" had landed northwest of the naval base of La Spezia on the Gulf of Genoa, 200 miles above Rome, but had been wiped out.

The formation consisted of two officers and 13 men, Berlin said in its radiocast communiqué.

There was no confirmation of the report.

The communiqué was radiocast more than an hour later than usual. There was no explanation.

The Allied assault on Cassino, temporarily stalled short of its objective, had changed into an artillery duel in which a superior mass of Allied guns was seeking to knock out the troublesome German positions remaining in the town's southwest corner.

An announcement said Allied artillery had begun a systematic campaign to destroy both the Continental Hotel and the Hotel des Roses which the Germans have converted into fortresses.

The center of infantry activity shifted to the Anzio beachhead, where Allied forces drove back two small raiding parties which probed the center of the line. Losses were inflicted on the enemy. German guns shelled the left flank of the beachhead line.

In the air, American and British heavy, medium and fighter-bombers attacked scattered port, railroad, and airfield targets in Northern Italy. Seven enemy planes were shot down and five Allied planes are missing.

Inactivity of ground troops made it plain that the third Allied attack to drive the Germans from Cassino, the key to the road to Rome, had been unsuccessful.

In the mountains north of Cassino snow blocked many roads in the mountains and cold weather on the Adriatic front of the Eighth Army brought almost complete cessation of enemy activity.

American heavy bombers pounded Fiume, Italian-Yugoslav border area port, the Maniago airdrome 50 miles northeast of Venice, and the key railroad yards of Rimini off the Adriatic coast.

RAF Wellingtons and Liberators bombed the Vicenza railroad yards 40 miles west of Venice. A thousand incendiaries and explosions from blockbusters blazed in the yards which link important lines running eastward into the Balkans.

Allied Army Dons Symbol of Victory

By the Associated Press

London, March 27

A new shoulder sleeve emblem issued for military personnel attached to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion headquarters is full of symbolism, starting with a shield-shaped black background representing the "darkness of Nazi oppression."

There is a Crusader's sword across the shield," with "red flames of avenging justice leaping from its hilt," an announcement from headquarters of the Allied expeditionary forces said.

Above the sword is a rainbow made up of all the colors of the United Nations' flags and symbols of hope. A field of blue over the rainbow represents the coming "peace and tranquility for the enslaved people of Europe."

South Pacific:

Japanese troops in the Solomon Islands, isolated by Allied Bismarck Sea successes and abandoned by their High Command, last at least 30 more men in another unsuccessful attempt to break American defenses at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island.

An assault on American barbed wire and pillboxes in the Torokina sector of the beachhead perimeter March 23, reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué, resulted in a temporary penetration, but the defenders pushed the Japanese back and restored their lines less than 24 hours later.

As in the enemy's previous offensive from March 8 to 18, in which he lost more than 1,100 men, American casualties in the March 23 thrust were remarkably low: four slain, 47 wounded, and one missing, compared with the 300 Japanese slain, abandoned within American lines.

The Japanese preceded their latest attack with artillery fire, sending 70 shells into American positions. Their fire also damaged two Allied airfields and caused some casualties on them.

Allied bombers and American destroyers replied in support of ground troops, damaging enemy gun positions and starting fires in his supply areas.

In the Admiralty Islands, American dismounted cavalrymen continued mopping up Japanese who scattered after the fall of Lorengau on Manus Island, and on March 24 occupied without opposition the islets of Amo and Ndrova off the southeast coast of Manus. American destroyers, aiding the mop-up process, poured broadsides onto Pityilu Island, northwest of Lorengau and on the northern fringe of Seeadler Harbor, leveling all buildings there and sinking three harbor craft, the communiqué said.

Elsewhere around the Bismarck Sea, the Allies improved their invasion holdings or sent naval and air units to pound Japanese bases and installations left almost helpless by Allied control of sea and air lanes.

Construction activities continued without enemy interruption on Mirau Island in the St. Matthias group, where American Marines landed March 20.

Bombardment:

Eloaue Shelled By Pacific Fleet

United States destroyers have shelled Eloau, a tiny islet in the Saint Matthaias group off the south coast of Mussau and 20 miles from newly acquired Emirau Island, Admiral William Halsey's headquarters announced.

A naval spokesman said dense vegetation obscured results of the bombardment. There has been no further word from Emirau, occupied a week ago by a strong force of Marines.

India:

One Japanese Column Halted

Japanese pressing forward in their invasion of India have made some progress in the general direction of Kohima, 30 miles inside the border and some 60 miles north of Imphal, a Southeast Asia communiqué reported.

Across the Naga Hills from Kohima lies the Bengal-Assam railway, vital artery for Allied forces in the north.

But Japanese pressure in the Ukhrul area, 32 miles north of Imphal "is being contained," the communiqué said, adding that severe fighting had taken place. This was an indication that one of the three Japanese invasion spearheads had been stopped as Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's commanders marshaled strength to meet the general offensive aimed at cutting the Allies' Assam supply lines.

The Communiqué disclosed that Japanese tanks had been encountered on the Tiddim-Imphal Road, another invasion route, and several of them destroyed. In this area, too, there was heavy fighting and Allied forces, "inflicting very heavy casualties," took a hill and routed the Japanese from their position on the road.

In the Mogaung Valley, American-trained and equipped Chinese forces continued to advance against stiffly resisting Japanese forces cut off when Sharuzup was captured by Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's marauders in an "end run" around Japanese lines. This drive is one of two Allied thrusts against Myitkyina, main Japanese base in North Burma and terminus of the railroad from Mandalay.

Burma:

Wingate March Into Burma Told

Maj. Gen. Orde Charles Wingate is in command of an Allied force which flew and marched into the Japanese rear in Burma three weeks ago, it was disclosed at New Delhi, India.

The leader of last year's sensational "Wingate Expedition" behind Japanese lines, declared at his headquarters that the "first stage of the air-borne operation was completely successful. Everything we set out to do has been done."

General Wingate also disclosed that his forces' operations have been reinforced by a British column which made an overland penetration into Burma "through mountains where no troops nor patrols have ever been previously because the track was too steep and the undergrowth too thick."

U. S. Pilot's Zoom Spells Zero's Doom

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A Burmese pagoda knocked down a Japanese Zero, with a little help from an American flier, Capt. Sydney Newcomb.

The American officer, according to reports received here, was hightailing over the Burma jungle with a Zero on his tail when the pagoda loomed up.

Captain Newcomb saw it, withheld his zoom to the last split second, and the pagoda and Japanese became inextricably intermixed.

Roney-Plaza Group Buys Whole Village

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 27 (AP)—James Carroll, Manager of the Roney-Plaza Hotel here, announced last night that the Roney-Plaza management had purchased the entire village of Boca Raton, exclusive winter resort 31 miles south of Palm Beach.

Mr. Carroll said the fashionable Boca Raton Country Club would be operated as a hotel, but that plans had not yet been made for the remainder of the village, which includes a city hall, fire department, service buildings, two 18-hole golf courses, and "a good deal of other property which includes a number of residences."

The village was purchased from the Geist estate of Philadelphia for an undisclosed price.

J. Meyer Schine of Gloversville, N. Y., heads the corporation which owns the Roney-Plaza. The group bought the Roney-Plaza Jan. 1 for $1,600,000.

Peak Higher Than Everest Reported by American Flier

Continued from Page 1

that the mountain was never seen before by man, first, because the weather is so thick up there that it is probably clear only on odd days each year. Second, the mountain is so hemmed in by other vast heights that it is probably hidden from man's view from lower levels. Normally no pilot would dream of getting among those peaks which are in the most frightening flying country imaginable.

It has been proved before that mountains in Western China where much land is unsurveyed or plotted very roughly on maps are very perilous to pilots. Mountains marked 14,000 feet were found before this to be over 24,000 feet.

The pilot hopes to get permission for a reconnaissance flight with a sealed barograph. The senior officer confirmed the inaccuracy of maps and necessity for constant revisions on a basis of air-crew reports.

Although not having mathematical proof for the existence of a mountain higher than Everest the pilot says he believes from experience that anything in this respect is possible. Confirmation would mean a geographical discovery of world importance.

Only Bazooka Stops Churchill

A U. S. ARMY BASE IN ENGLAND, March 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is "a pretty good shot but required a little instruction in American weapons," Lieut. Harry Volk of Cleveland said in describing the statesman's visit to this base recently.

The Prime Minister came here only to watch, but he soon seized a carbine and started blazing away. Then he tried out a tommy-gun and pistol and wanted to try a bazooka but was dissuaded when told he would have to put on a gas mask to protect himself from the backflash.

He arrived to inspect this crack American armored unit in a command car with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, smiling broadly as controlled mines exploded on all sides of the rocking car.

While they were driving through the base, General Eisenhower spotted a nine-ton crane with the word "Eisenhower" painted on its side. Amused and pleased, he went over to the two men who had named the crane, Sergeant Ralph H. Nickerson of East Baton Rouge, La., and Corp. Jack Manley of Concord, Ga.

"I want you to take good care of this for me," the General said. "Don't let anything happen to it."

Elizabeth a 'People's Queen'

LONDON, Monday, March 27 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth will visit several parts of the country in the next 12 months to bring her into closer contact with the people she will some day rule as Queen.

The Princess will be 18 on April 21 and her mother and father are determined that she be a "People's Queen"—one who knows her countrymen from personal contact.

As a forerunner of the tours she is scheduled to make from now on she visited invasion troops with the King and Queen a few days ago.

Princess Elizabeth is registered under the National Service Act but will not enter any of the women's services since preparation for her future responsibilities is considered the most important activity she can undertake.

The King vetoed a suggestion that she be sent to a university to specialize in constitutional law, history, and music.

Under the Regency Act the Princess becomes a potential state counsellor when she reaches 18, authorized to act with others for the King if he should go abroad. If she were to ascend the Throne after April 21 she would do so as Queen Regent and not as a minor.

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British Churchmen Put Relief First on European Unity Plan

Continued from Page 1

which are the heritage of the European tradition—freedom of conscience and worship, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of association, and freedom from arbitrary arrest; and renunciation of all policies of discrimination against minorities on the grounds of race, language, or creed.

5. Framing through appropriate agencies of far-reaching economic social policies to secure for the peoples of Europe full employment and social security and the fullest use of available resources in achieving higher standards of life and well-being.

6. Creation and development of common institutions and agencies in social and economic as well as in the political sphere to give effect to these common purposes and to embody a growing sense of European unity.

7. Maintenance within the framework of whatever system of world security may be devised of a system of European security which will allow the peoples of Europe to develop their national life free from fear of recurring aggression and war.

Treatment of Germans

8. The treatment of Germany presents for Christians a moral issue of exceptional difficulty. It must be such as to remove once and for all the menace of German aggression and secure full atonement for the appalling sufferings inflicted by Nazi Germany upon the peoples of Europe.

Yet we mustn't lend ourselves in a mood of vengefulness to breaches of basic human rights or to punitive measures against the entire German people which will be repudiated as unjust by later generations, or will permanently frustrate the hopes of peace and unity in Europe.

The future public safety and well-being of Europe must be the first aim of peace in Europe, and no settlement will achieve that aim which does not set out as one of its goals the eventual reintegration of the German people into the European family of nations.

German Comment

LONDON, March 27 (AP)—A German radio commentator declared Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address was one of "appeasement for the British public" in a comment radiocast shortly after the Prime Minister went off the air.

A DNB program recorded by the Associated Press gave liberal excerpts and then the commentator said Mr. Churchill ignored the invasion—"which some correspondents said was to be the principal reason for the address."

"This speech is interpreted as belonging to the chapter headed 'appeasement for own public'," the commentator said, "rather than to the chapter of 'war of nerves.'"

New Helicopter Given Military Test

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 (AP)—A new, streamlined type of helicopter, flown for the first time by military authorities, has been given a public demonstration here by the P-V Engineering Forum, Inc., which is now under military contract to build other machines which will supersede the model demonstrated.

Frank N. Piasecki, President of the company, said the new plane will be much larger and faster, and able to carry a heavier load.

The helicopter took off from and landed on a baseball diamond. It flies 95 miles an hour, and can be landed in a 50-foot-wide area.

The machine had been demonstrated previously before military authorities in Washington, last October, and had been making secret technical test flights since last April, Piasecki said.

Churchill: Lights of Civilization Will Not Go Out

By the Associated Press

LONDON, March 27—Prime Minister Churchill in his international radiocast over a British and American hook-up on March 26 took his listeners on a verbal "Mosquito reconnoitering flight" over the world's battle fronts.

"The long and terrible march which the rescuing powers are making," he declared, "is being accomplished stage by stage and we can now say not only with hope but with reason that we shall reach the end of our journey in good order, and that tragedy which threatened the whole world and might have put out all its lights and left our children and descendants in darkness and bondage perhaps for centuries—that tragedy will not come to pass.

"He is a rash man who tries to prophesy when or how or under what conditions victory will come.

"But come it will—that at least is sure.

"It is also certain that unity of aims and actions and singleness of purpose among us all—Britons at home and our Allies abroad—will make it come sooner. . . .

"We now hold one third of the mainland of Italy. Our progress has not been as rapid or decisive as we hoped. I do not doubt we shall be victors both at Anzio bridgehead and on the main front to the southwards and that Rome will be rescued.

"Meanwhile we have swept out of the struggle 66 Italian divisions and we are holding in Italy, for most part in close action, nearly 25 divisions and a noteworthy part of the German Air Force, more of whom can bleed and burn in the land of their former ally while other and even more important events which might require their presence are impending elsewhere.

"We have been disappointed in the Aegean Sea and its many islands which we have not yet succeeded in dominating.

"But these setbacks in the Eastern Mediterranean are offset, and more than offset, by the panic and frenzy which prevail in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, by the continued activities of Greek guerrillas and above all by the heroic struggles of the Partisans of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Marshal Tito."

Britons Celebrate Their Deliverance From U-Boat Peril

Dealing with the war at sea, Mr. Churchill said:

"We who dwell in the British Isles must celebrate with joy and thankfulness our deliverance from mortal U-boat perils—which deliverance lighted the year which has ended.

"When I look back on the 55 months of this hard and obstinate war which makes ever more exacting demands upon our life springs of energy and contrivance, I still rate highest among the dangers we have overcome the U-boat attacks upon our shipping, without which we cannot live or even receive the help which our dominions and our grand and generous American ally have sent us.

"But there are other deliverances which we should never forget. There was the sea mining peril which loomed so large in 1939 and which has been mastered by superior science, ingenuity, and by the often-forgotten but almost-unsurpassed devotion to duty of our minesweepers' crews, and the thousand ships they work and man that we may eat and live and thus fight for the good cause."

Sharp Words for Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 27

Prime Minister Churchill, in his international broadcast, had sharp words for critics who have been accusing the British Government of indecision on reconstruction and postwar policy.

"There is," he said, "a large number of respectable and even eminent people who are not at all burdened with responsibility who have at best a lot of leisure on their hands and who feel quite sincerely that the best work they can do at the present time of hard effort and anxiety is to belabor the Government with criticism and condemn them as unprofitable servants because they are not, in the midst of this deadly struggle, ready at any moment to produce foolproof solutions for the whole future world as between nation and nation, as between victors and vanquished, as between man and man, as between capital and labor, as between the state and individual and so forth and so on."

But, he added, it was this Government which had led the nation, empire, and a large part of the world out of mortal danger, through the dark valleys into which they had wandered largely through their own folly, back onto the broad uplands where the stars of peace and freedom shine.

American Planes Playing Huge Role In Aerial Warfare

Disclosure of the comparatively huge role now being played by the United States in the air battle against Germany formed a significant section of the Prime Minister's address.

"We have been delivered from the horrors of invasion at a time when we were almost unarmed," he declared. "We have endured without swerving or failing the utmost fury Hitler could cast upon us from the air, and now the tables are turned and those who sought to destroy their enemies by the most fearful form of warfare are themselves reeling and writing under the prodigious blows of British and American air power.

"We had ourselves a large air force in this island this time last year. We have a larger one today, but besides all that, our American ally has now definitely overtaken and outnumbered us in the mighty air force they have established here. The combination in true brotherhood of these two air forces—either of which is nearly as large in numbers and in power much greater than the whole air force of Germany—aided as it will be by another Allied air force in Italy almost as large which is now established there, these together will produce results in these coming months which I shall not attempt to measure in advance but which will certainly be of enormous advantage to the cause of the Allies.

"Not only have the British and Americans this great preponderance in numbers which enables them to send out a thousand bombers as often as the enemy is able to send a hundred against us, but also by sharing all our secrets with one another we have won leadership in the marvels of radar, both for attack and defense."

Hearty Tribute Paid to Success Of Russian Armies

Mr. Churchill hit a dual note in his references to Russia. He paid the Russians a magnificent compliment. But at the same time he reminded them of the difficulties of a war conducted on sea as well as on land.

"It would be quite natural," he said, "if our Soviet friends and allies did not appreciate the complications and difficulties which attend all sea crossings—amphibious is the word—operations on a large scale. They are the people of great land spaces and when foes threatened the sacred soil, Russia, it is by land that they marched out to meet and attack them.

"Our tasks are difficult and different. But the British and American peoples are filled with genuine admiration for the military triumphs of the Russian Army.

"I have paid repeated tributes to their splendid deeds, and now I must tell you that the advance of their armies from Stalingrad to the Dneister River with vanguards reaching out toward the Pruth—a distance of 900 miles accomplished in a single year—constitutes the greatest cause of Hitler's undoing.

"Since I spoke to you last, not only have the Hun invaders been driven from the land they have ravaged, but the guts of the German Army have been largely torn out by Russian valor and generalship.

"The peoples of all the Russias have been fortunate in finding in their supreme ordeal of agony a warrior leader, Marshal Stalin, whose authority enables him to combine and control the movements of armies numbered by many millions up on a front of nearly 2,000 miles and to impart a unity and concert to the war direction in the East which has been very good for Soviet Russia and very good for all her allies.

"When I spoke of the improvements for the Allied cause which are taking place in Hungary and in the satellites in the Balkans, I was reserving the acknowledgement that the victorious advance of the Soviet Army has been the main cause of Hitler's approaching downfall in those regions.

Britain Promises To Fight in Pacific Until Victory Is Won

Mr. Churchill renewed the pledge of Britain to continue, after the defeat of Hitler, the "gigantic war" against the "equally barbarous and brutal Japanese."

This war, he said, "is waged in vast preponderance by the fleets, air forces and armies of the United States. We have accepted their leadership in the Pacific Ocean just as they accepted our leadership in the Indian theater.

"We are proud of the contributions made by Australia and New Zealand against Japan. The debt which the British and the Commonwealth of Nations owes to the United States for the fact that their operations against the Japanese shielded Australia and New Zealand from Japanese aggression and from mortal peril during the period when the Mother Country was at full stretch in the struggle against Germany and Italy—that debt is one which will never be forgotten in any land where the Union Jack is flown.

"Remarkable success has attended the work of the American Navy and American, Australian, and New Zealand troops. The progress in New Guinea is constant. American victories in the Pacific and, in particular, their latest conquest and liberation of the Marshall Islands, constitutes a superb example of a combination naval, air, and military force.

Progress in Pacific

"It is possible that the war in the Pacific may progress more rapidly than was formerly thought possible. The Japanese are showing signs of grave weakness. Attrition of their shipping, especially their oil tankers, and their air forces on all of which President Roosevelt dwelt with sure foresight a year ago, has become not merely evident but obvious. The Japanese have not felt strong enough to risk their fleets in general engagements for the sake of their outer defense lines. In this they have been prudent, considering the immense expansion of United States naval power since the Japanese treacherous assault at Pearl Harbor.

"What fools the Japanese ruling caste were to bring against themselves the might and latent war energy of the great Republic all for the sake of carrying out a base and squalid ambuscade.

"British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations have pledged themselves to fight side by side with the United States against Japan no matter what it costs or how long it lasts.

"Actually, we have suffered from Japanese injuries even greater than those which have roused the armed wrath of the American union. In our theater of war, in Burma and the Bay of Bengal, we shall strive out utmost to aid the Americans in their contacts with China and to add to our own.

"The more we can fight and engage the Japanese and especially wear down their air power the greater the diversion we make from the Pacific theater and the more help we give to the operations of the United States.

"In Burma those plans which were prepared last August at Quebec are now being put into practice. Young men are at the helm. Admiral Mountbatten infused a spirit of energy and confidence into the heavy forces gathered to recover Burma and by that means defend the frontiers of India and reopen the road to China.

"Our air-borne operations enable us to attack the Japanese rear. They, for their part, have got behind our front by infiltration at various places and fierce fighting is going on at many points. It is too soon to proclaim the results in this vast area of mountain and jungle but in nearly every combat we are able to count three or four times more Japanese dead—and that is what matters—than we have ourselves suffered in killed, wounded and misssing.

"Individual fighting superiority in the jungle has definitely passed to the British and Indian soldiers as compared with the Japanese. Further to the north an American column of experienced jungle fighters and a considerable Chinese army under General Stilwell of the United States service are progressing with equal mastery."

Churchill Defends Domestic Postwar Plans

Continued from Page 1

of the speech and other quarters were frankly critical at the absence of "blueprints," ordinary folk by their firesides last night and in their discussions today did not fail to recognize the great achievements of this coalition Government. Under Mr. Churchill's inspired leadership, it has pulled this country back from the very brink of annihilation, brought it to the eve of victory, and for good measure has thrown in some of the most far-reaching and progressive social changes ever undertaken by this country or any other.

Such an achievement undoubtedly ranks as a remarkable, perhaps an unmatched, feat. It is no wonder, then, that Mr. Churchill last night sounded tired and at times resentful of his critics.

Why this criticism?

Because it looks to so many persons with their eyes on the horizon that the fundamentals of the future have not yet been tackled either in national affairs in Britain or in international questions.

Mr. Churchill hit back at those who belabor the Government "because they are not in the midst of this deadly struggle ready to produce foolproof solutions for the whole future of the world as between nation and nation, as between victor and vanquished, as between man and man, as between capital and labor, as between state and individual, and so forth and so on."

The Churchill Government's misfortune is that it has inherited these problems from the past while today there is a new and dynamic determination pressing to have the world's ills put right.

Therefore, when the British Government promises 800,000 new homes—a large proportion of them admittedly temporary—in the first two years after the war, the public is not satisfied. It wants fundamentals like land ownership and vested interests settled lest temporary planning again should be allowed to perpetuate the evils of the past.

The Government has to guard against a section of opinion which not only wants better conditions for the underdog, but also wants

Again, when Mr. Churchill points to the Government's achievement in introducing unprecedented educational reform, he does not satisfy those who want not only education for all but also a wholesale sweeping away of the old system. The Cabinet has to decide how much criticism is personal prejudice and how much is motivated by interest in the general welfare.

The wartime Cabinet composed of Conservatives, Socialists, and Liberals has great difficulty in reaching agreement on fundamental issues, especially as wartime suspension of general election rules out a mandate from the people.

Today, there is talk of a major shift in Government, with Mr. Anthony Eden possibly quitting his long-held post at the Foreign Office. Chief reason is that Mr. Eden, who now holds the twin role of Foreign Affairs and leader of the House of Commons, is needed to give more attention to handling Parliament's increasing restiveness on domestic issues.

Viscount Cranborne is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office. Great problems loom ahead in Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Churchill did not deal with the question of the Atlantic Charter, but foreign policy is shaping up as one of the toughest problems ahead, with the public apprehensive lest steps be taken today which might be fatal to the new world order envisaged for the future.

Four-Year Plan

The Prime Minister declared that a four-year plan of education, public health improvements and national insurance, which he proposed a year ago as a postwar program, already had been well started without relaxing the war effort.

"If this process continues and the war goes on long enough, a greater part of my four-year plan may very well be perfected and largely in operation before we reach a general election and give the people a chance to say what they think about it," he declared.

He said the education program was "the greatest scheme for improved education that has ever been attempted by a responsible government," that it soon would be on the statute books, and while its cost was heavy, it was an essential to maintaining Britain's place in the postwar world.

The health-service program already has been placed before Parliament in outline, he said, while "a vast amount of patient work" has been done on insurance.

1,000,000 Homes Destroyed

One million British homes have been destroyed or damaged by the enemy, the Prime Minister noted, and "this offers an opportunity for rebuilding or replanning, and we had better make a clean sweep of the areas of which we should be ashamed."

Repair of damaged houses must go forward now, he said, because this is a war measure.

For the immediate postwar period, prefabricated emergency houses must be the answer, the Prime Minister declared, and "I hope we make up a half million of them."

Factories already are being assigned, materials earmarked and sites chosen, because "I have every hope and firm resolve that several hundred thousand of our young men will be able to marry several hundred thousand of our young women and make their own four-year plan."

Editorial Comment

Among today's editorial comments on the Churchill address, The Times of London, says that the Prime Minister's defense of the interim rehousing plan "hardly did justice to the very general demand for larger plans essential to a program of permanent construction."

The Times adds that foremost in demanding a clearer picture of future land ownership and building control have been those authorities who now are trying to get their plans blueprinted. They are hardly the critics whom Mr. Churchill dubbed as having too much time on their hands.

And today's Socialist Daily Herald on foreign policy says Mr. Churchill still "refuses to take the public into his confidence about a modified version of the Atlantic Charter, which seems to have emerged from secret talks at Teheran."

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Left-Wing Bloc in Greece Fosters Coalition Regime

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 27—A provisory governing committee, under the inspiration of the Left Wing E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. group, has just been formed in Greece.

News of the existence of this new group, which has been known to persons in Cairo familiar with Balkan conditions for over a week, was released today by the Royal Greek Government here.

This committee is under the presidency of Col. E. Bakirdzis, who is known as one of the strongest supporters of the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. wing of Greek guerrillas. Four other officials have also been appointed. They are also members of the E. A. M.-E. L. A. S.

The new body seems to be modeled after Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito) Partisan Committee of National Liberation, and one of its major aims appears to be to hasten the present Government's efforts to bring about the nationwide collaboration of all Greek patriotic groups.

Some persons have criticized the Government's efforts to this end as being deliberately slow, and if this is so the new so-called Provisory Government Committee may act as a spur toward more vigorous action.

Government Statement

In finally admitting the existence of Colonel Bakirdzis' committee, the Government in exile admitted that one of the aims of the former was "to promote the formation of a government of broader national coalition and has addressed itself to the Government requesting us to contribute to this."

The Government statement then declares that this isn't the first time it has greeted such a proposal with favor, and recalled that it had recently stated that there should be a reconciliation between rival patriotic groups within Greece itself before there could be any discussion of broadening the base of the Government.

"The Government intends that this broadening should take place in collaboration with political parties of the country, and it is making every effort with this end in view. Any unilateral agreement on this question with only one party would not promote the common object desired," the Government statement added.

Alignment Unknown

It is uncertain at the moment if the other major Greek guerrilla group— the National Bands under the leadership of Col. Napoleon Zervas—is in any way connected with the new body. It is thought unlikely.

Although the provisional Governing Committee was formed only two weeks ago after the formal agreement between E. A. M.—E. L. A. S., and the National Bands which ended many months of internal strife within Greece's patriotic resistance movement, Colonel Bakirdzis has been well-known among Greeks for some time as one of the foremost Andartes [the name given to E. L. A. S. guerrilla soldiers] leaders as well as being a prominent Greek Army figure.

He spent many months in Cairo during the recent attempt of E. A. M.—E. L. A. S to come to terms with the Greek Government—something not yet accomplished.

'Tommy' in Britain—But the Gun's Wooden

Wide World

Mrs. Roosevelt's Foster Child

Tommy Maloney takes part in war games with a homemade gun at one of the 41 children's colonies operated by the Foster Parent's Plan for war children here in England. Tommy is the foster child of President Roosevelt's wife. He is one of hundreds of children who are receiving aid.

U. S. Criticizes Argentina On Cable Action

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The State Department charged March 25 that Argentina's action in suspending operations of All America Cables, Inc., in Buenos Aires for 24 hours "would appear to indicate a complete failure" to appreciate the importance of the communication facilities.

The Department said that on the ground of "apparently trivial violation of the Argentine censorship regulations" all operations of the company were suspended for the 24-hour period expiring March 25 and a fine of 1,000 pesos imposed on the company.

Charges backing the action in Buenos Aires were that on March 8 three cables from Lima, Peru, were mistakenly forwarded by the local office of All America Cables in Buenos Aires to the censorship official in the office of the United Press, to which the messages were addressed, instead of having received the prior approval of the censorship official in the cable office.

"Thus an essential inter-American communications link serving a number of the American republics including the United States has been interrupted," the State Department said, "on the ground of an apparently trivial violation of the Argentine censorship regulations."

The statement added, "this action would appear to indicate a complete failure to appreciate the importance to the citizens of the republics concerned including Argentina as well as to their governments of the services performed by these communication facilities."

Steelworkers Point To High Salaries

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The United Steelworkers, Congress of Industrial Organization, seeking to supplant the "Little Steel" Formula and gain a 17 cents an hour pay increase, March 25, centered their fire on salaries of steel executives, which they said had risen as high as 134.8 per cent above prewar earnings.

D. J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the steelworkers, told a National War Labor Board panel, the average steel company top flight executives receives 133,043 a year.

Quoting figures of the Securities and Exchange Commission, he said 19 steel firms representing 86.6 per cent of the industry paid out $10,571,263 in 1942 to all officers and directors. The union contended this was an average increase of 36.2 per cent over the $7,760,550 average annual amount paid in the 1936-1939 period.

Unpledged Group

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 27 (AP)—Arizona Democrats in convention March 25 praised the accomplishments of President Roosevelt at home and abroad and indorsed "the war and postwar policies of the present national Administration," but did not commit themselves to a fourth term. The 20 delegates who will cast the State's 10 votes at the National Convention in Chicago in July will go uninstructed.

Quiet in Palestine Linked To Unfilled Jewish Quotas

JERUSALEM, March 27 (AP)—A strict curfew gave Jerusalem and Tel Aviv a quiet week end after the recent bombings and shootings which killed nine policemen, six of them British, as authorities pressed a roundup of terrorists and a wide search for illegally held arms.

With a reintroduction of the capital penalty for illegal possession and use of firearms, police searched residents of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Bethlehem, making numerous arrests.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 27 — There is small danger of serious outbreaks of terrorism in Palestine despite the rapid approach of the official deadline of April 1 for halting Jewish immigration according to the view of one of the best-informed neutral authorities on the Holy Land in the Middle East.

The simple reason is that deadline won't take actual effect until the big immigration quotas, unfilled because of the strictures on war travel, become exhausted and with the present trickle of immigration amounting to not more than 50 to 100 persons from the Balkans through Turkey weekly the quota backlog won't soon be depleted.

However once the Balkans are reopened and the tide of Jewish refugees floods to Palestine, and the British seek to halt illegal entrants, then, according to this same expert source, there is a possibility of outbreaks of violence if the calmer counsels of moderate elements in and out of Palestine remain unheeded.

Arabs Maintain Silence

With the freeing of the Balkans of Nazi domination it is believed that many thousands of Jews will trek to Palestine, although some members of the Palestine intelligentsia and professional classes will return to their former homelands.

While the Arabs are maintaining a mouselike quiet the situation remains explosive for the future because Zionist Jews are not giving up their dream of a Jewish Palestine state, and militant revisionists among them are continuing to receive strong financial support from American Jewish organizations.

In face of the recent outbreaks when terrorists killed four policemen the Arabs have been ostentatiously well-behaved. Fearing this wholesale Jewish immigration would speedily make the Arabs a Palestinian minority Arab leaders point out that they have accepted more refugees compared to population than any other country, and add that if, as President Roosevelt said March 24, the United Nations are prepared to aid oppressed refugees then, it is up to America and Britain to discover new territories for the Jewish homeland.

Far Short of Quota

The present Palestine quiescence stems largely from the fact that while the British White Paper of 1939 specified that there could be no Jewish immigration after April 1 without Arab consent, the immigration of the last five years has fallen short by 27,000 to 30,000 persons of filling the five-year quota set at 75,000.

If the war's end sees a flood of refugees to Palestine, there are three illegally armed organizations there from which recruits for stiff resistance to any attempt to halt Jewish immigration may be expected to appear.

The first is Hagna, organized in 1938, and now numbering 50,000 to 70,000.

The arming of this group was winked at during the war, according to information available here, since Palestine Jews would be the first to suffer had Hitler taken the Middle East. This group is not charged with any recent violence.

The second group is called Irgun Zvai Leumi, with a membership of from 3,000 to 7,000, who have admitted responsibility for some acts of terrorism but no killings.

The third group, at one time numbered 40 to 50 men, now shows the disturbing sign of having increased to perhaps 100. The Jewish press remonstrates about the outrages, but adds that it is only to be expected.

Basis of Racial Parity

While better-class Palestinians recognize the harm done to the cause of Zionism, efforts of moderate groups such as the Ichud Unity organization headed by Doctor Magnus of Hebrew University do not appear to be gaining much strength.

Dr. Magnus stands for a binational state and a union of Arab and Semite countries in the Middle East, also recognition of continued immigration until racial parity is reached.

Meanwhile, both Jewish and Arab authorities in close touch with the problem see a genuine need for Palestine leadership to begin soon to develop new markets and products since peace will destroy many wartime markets.

Some estimate $5,500,000 needed from the United States annually to keep Palestine running—declaring the country only 40 per cent self-supporting and living partly on fresh capital imported from abroad.

While it is perhaps an exaggeration it emphasized that Palestine must expand crops, industries, and markets after the war to become solvent. Should the Middle East surge forward through economic and oil development this may not be difficult.

Achievements by Jews

All visitors to Palestine agree remarkable achievements by the Jews in raising the standard of living by introducing new livelihoods and cleanliness. Military leaders in the Middle East praise Palestine's high contribution of men and materials to the war effort. A generation of young people is growing up there free of the ghetto complex.

Zionists are committed to seek an increase in Jewish inhabitants now numbering 500,000 to surpass the Arab population numbering 1,000,000.

Arabs who once perpetrated savage attacks are still firmly opposed to further Jewish immigration until assured that they won't be outnumbered and their low-standard lands overwhelmed.

The only solution here seen is first, a compromise along the lines of a binational state; and second, a genuine effort by the United Nations to make available to new refugees of other lands sufficiently livable to convince Zionists that these territories can satisfy the historic aspirations of Jews for a national homeland.

Swedes Lack Ships To Transport Jews

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, March 27

Sweden has refused an American Government request that some Swedish shipping be used to evacuate Jewish refugees from Rumanian Black Sea ports to Palestine, it was learned March 25 on reliable authority.

The proposal was made through the Swedish Minister in Washington. It was understood to have been turned down on the grounds that Sweden has no shipping available.

Bricker Asks Law Banning War Strikes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27 (AP)—A new law "should be enacted . . . for . . . the prohibition of strikes in time of war," Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio said here Saturday.

"The recently suggested National Service Act is no answer to this problem at this late date," Governor Bricker, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said in a prepared address.

"The strike problem can be solved by fair legislation and by just enactment of the law."

Governor Bricker, appearing under the sponsorship of the Arkansas Republican State Committee, made two speeches here, then went to Hot Springs as guest of John W. Galbreath, Columbus, Ohio, and was to leave for Oklahoma City last night.

"Those who are fighting our battles around the world are rightfully thinking of the kind of America to which they will return," he said. "To these . . . we owe a supreme debt of responsibility. We owe rehabilitation, educational opportunity and employment as the first consideration in a postwar program. This program . . . should be done through the established regular institutions and schools, rather than duplication through another NYA or WPA.

"Labor must be free to work and to organize . . . but in time of war . . . no group or union should be permitted to strike."

Earlier, at a press conference, Governor Bricker predicted that his party would make "great inroads" in 1944 on the traditionally Democratic "Solid South," asserting there would be a tremendous increase in the Republican popular vote throughout the region and victories in border states.

Governor Bricker told newsmen there would be "some public spending" after the war but emphasized there would be "relatively more public spending at the state level."

Willkie's Backers Hail Progress in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie entered the second week of his 13-day Wisconsin campaign for the Republican presidential nomination today with his friends confident of substantial headway in the Badger State.

Supporters such as Vernon Thomson of Richland Center, Chairman of the slate of 24 Willkie-pledged candidates for delegate to the G. O. P. National Convention, said they were "very well pleased" with results of Mr. Willkie's campaigning.

The factor outstanding in Mr. Willkie's favor is that he is the only one of four potential Republican nominees campaigning personally before the April 4 primary. Then, too, opposition is divided among supporters of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Halls Well Filled

Mr. Thomson, who has made most of the tour so far, cited as favorable the fact that everywhere Mr. Willkie spoke, the meeting places ranging in capacity from a couple of hundred to about 4,200 in the Sheboygan Armory, his largest crowd, were at least comfortably filled, and in some instances overflowing.

Veteran New York and Washington political reporters trailing Mr. Willkie said they believe he has knocked down considerable of the known "anybody-but-Willkie" sentiment.

The candidate himself, of course, is "shooting the works" in Wisconsin. He not only said the Wisconsin primary will be a vital test, nationally, of the direction the Republican Party will take at the convention in June but that "if my hand is not upheld" the party will roll down the road to defeat. However, he also said this was a time for emphasis on principles, not individuals.

Mr. Willkie pleaded for a party line of economic liberalism, opportunity for individual initiative, and international co-operation to maintain peace. He said that a course of "narrow nationalism and economic toryism" or one of "paternalistic government" with regimentation would be disastrous for the G. O. P.

New Party in South

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27 (AP)—Announcement was made last night of the organization in South Carolina of a "Southern Democratic Party" opposed to a fourth term for President Roosevelt and "the New Deal and all it represents."

M. B. Barkley, Treasurer of the new Party, said advertisements outlining the objectives and platform of the Party would appear in newspapers throughout the State.

The statement said the Party had been launched by those who "can no longer accept a national party label which seems to include everything but democracy. . . ."

No officers of the organization were announced, but Mr. Barkley said the advertisements would appear over his name. The Party, he said, planned to nominate a full slate of Presidential electors.

Mrs. Willkie Is Guest

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (AP)—Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie took the spotlight temporarily yesterday from her campaigning husband, the candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mrs. Willkie was guest of honor at a reception in the Schroeder Hotel arranged by leaders of the Women's Division of the Wisconsin Willkie for President Committee.

In the receiving line with Mrs. Willkie were Mrs. William P. Kramer and Mrs. Norman Mitchell, chairmen, respectively, of the Fourth and Fifth District (Milwaukee) Women's Willkie Committees; Mrs. Dudley Davis, Madison, Vice-Chairman of the State Willkie Committee, and Mrs. T. Wesley Tuttle, Milwaukee, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Republican organization.

Mrs. Davis estimated that at least 1,500 women greeted Mrs. Willkie.

Stassen Delegates

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 27 (AP)—Fourteen delegates to the National Republican Convention in Chicago were named in district conventions in Minnesota March 27 and instructed to vote for Lieutenant Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, for the Republican nomination for President.

This brings the Stassen delegate total in the State thus far to 16. Of four National Convention delegates named a week ago, two were pledged to Lieutenant Commander Stassen and two were given no instructions.

Hull Fights to Keep Politics Out of U. S. Foreign Policy

Continued from Page 1

war aim to set up "a world based upon freedom."

The general terms of Mr. Hull's statements quieted but did not fully satisfy his critics.

Mr. Hull now indicates that his preliminary co-operation with Congressional critics is only the beginning.

What he now proposes to do forecasts a procedure in the highest degree far-reaching and significant.

1. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is to be asked, it is understood, to set up a subcommittee to meet with Mr. Hull.

2. A similar House Foreign Affairs subcommittee will be requested.

3. With these Mr. Hull proposes to present concrete proposals for a world peace organization on a nonpartisan basis.

4. Mr. Hull also seeks the advice and support of an advisory committee of private citizens, already named, dealing with peace recommendations.

All the effort in these moves is to keep the United States foreign policy nonpartisan in the midst of a national election.

G. O. P. Seems Willing

The Republican Party showed a willingness to put foreign affairs out of politics when it adopted its generalized resolution at the Mackinac Island conference.

It is obvious from recent speeches of Wendell L. Willkie that if he were nominated, although differing in some respects with Mr. Roosevelt, his foreign policy would follow the same general pattern.

Other Republican candidates have not generally expressed themselves.

Many difficulties stand in the way of keeping national unity on foreign policy during a national election.

There is a very articulate group of isolationists and nationalists, whose number and strength is uncertain, eager to bring foreign policy into the campaign.

Also, there are individual national groups, whose votes always make a temptation for a politician to seek. The problems of Poland, Ireland, Italy, and France, to name only a few, excite emotions which a demagogue finds it easy to play upon.

Effort to Win Congress

So far as the Hull program goes, however, it would seem that he will make every effort to win nonpartisan Congressional support for unity on foreign policy.

It was the inability to achieve such unity after World War I that lost the peace.

Republicans like William Howard Taft, Elihu Root, and others who favored a league to enforce peace, urged Woodrow Wilson to include strong Republicans in his peace delegation. Mr. Wilson declined.

Neither the Democratic nor Republican leaders in 1,918 were able to stand the strain put on their partisanship. Mr. Wilson failed initially to go along with the Republicans. Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt led the fight on Mr. Wilson.

That example will not be repeated after this war if Mr. Hull still is in charge.

And if Messrs. Roosevelt and Hull go out of office next year, it obviously is the purpose of Mr. Hull to so manage foreign affairs that he can hand over to his successor a nonpartisan policy on which continuity of development will be possible.

Hull Denies Charge by Dewey

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was "100 per cent wrong in the accuracy of his statement" made in a New York speech on March 24 that the State Department had requested British censors to suppress political news in dispatches for American newspapers.

Mr. Hull was asked to comment on Governor Dewey's statement before the Press Photographers' Association that 'when we find the State Department dequesting the British censor to suppress political news sent to American papers by American correspondents abroad, it begins to amount to a deliberate and dangerous suppression of news at home."

Mr. Hull replied:

"Governor Dewey is 100 per cent wrong in the accuracy of his statement. All my life I have not only talked about a free press, I have fought for it.

"When these rumors of political censorship in England started in November, 1942, I wrote Byron Price and cabled Ambassador Winant to tell Mr. Eden my conviction that 'fundamentally the long-range interests of international friendship are best served by permitting the people of any country to know what people in friendly countries are thinking and saying about them, however unpleasant some of those opinions may be.'

"Both Mr. Price and Mr. Eden expressed full agreement.

"These rumors cropped up again while I was in Florida last month and Mr. Stettinius made unequivocably clear that this is still our policy. His statement was published widely at the time.

"I was glad to see a press dispatch from London yesterday stating that the British Government fully understands and shares our opposition to political censorship and our conviction that plain speaking is more healthful than suppression."

Reserve Officers' Group Reactivated for Postwar

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Reserve Officers' Association is being reactivated so that it will be in a position to participate in postwar plans "that undoubtedly will include compulsory military training," the Army and Navy Register reported March 25.

"The recognition of the need for a strong force of national defense," the unofficial publication said, "is expected to bring about a renewed interest in the Reserve Officers' Association with a consequent increase in its numerical strength."

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BUY WAR BONDS

In President Roosevelt's Proclamation to the People of the United States on July 26, 1943, announcing the THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE, he stated:

"Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the day of Victory is won; so we must ask for more sacrifice, far more co-operation than ever before."

THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
BUY *MORE* WAR BONDS

Future of Synthetic Rubber Based on Ability to Compete

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Synthetic rubber will find a market for at least a year after the end of the war but thereafter the industry's survival will depend upon its ability to meet the price and quality of the natural product, the National Planning Association said yesterday.

During that year, however, the Association said in a report, the synthetic rubber industry will have an opportunity to improve its product, processing and cost, "and otherwise prepare for the postponed competition with the natural product."

The report, prepared by Melvin A. Brenner, War Production Board analyst, predicted that at least 90 per cent of the prewar natural rubber plantations will survive the war and in the second year of peace will approach full-scale production.

With a surplus then in prospect, Mr. Brenner says, the Government will be confronted with deciding whether it will adopt some form of protection or whether it will oppose that plan in the interests of economy and international relations.

Since the synthetic product may eventually be better and cheaper than natural rubber, Mr. Brenner says, it can "be reasonably expected" that the Government will provide sufficient protection to afford survival to at least a nucleus of the industry.

"Beyond this protection," Mr. Brenner adds, "it probably will be found desirable, both from the economic and international viewpoint, to let the maintenance of large-scale synthetic rubber depend on its ability to compete with natural rubber."

Stock Rules Eased

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The number of new tires and tubes a dealer may carry in stock will be limited beginning next April 1 only by the number of ration certificates received from customers, the Office of Price Administration announced.

At present a dealer may not build up his inventory to a higher level than his total sales during the preceding 60 days or to one third of his sales during the preceding 160 days.

OPA said that these controls, put into effect last October, have accomplished better distribution of obsolete-sized tires as intended and may now be lifted.

The agency also announced that its quarterly survey of dealers' inventories of tires and tubes is being put on a rotating sampling basis, relieving more than 70,000 merchants of requirements of filing report forms regularly every three months. Hereafter only dealers to whom forms are mailed need report.

Tires Pass Test

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Synthetic military tires have passed their field tests with "even better records than expected," Rubber Director Bradley Dewey announced after a 10-day inspection tour of synthetic rubber plants and testing areas in Texas and Louisiana.

"I am convinced that our synthetic rubber program can successfully fulfill all our military needs," Mr. Dewey said.

"The fleet-test results and actual combat reports from all battle fronts show that some of the new synthetic military-type tires are even better than tires made of crude rubber before the war. Moreover, the industry is acquiring further 'know how' every day."

Mr. Dewey inspected the Army ordnance test-fleet course near San Antonio, Texas.

Chile Second in Copper

Chile is second only to the United States in copper production.

5 Sentenced In Detroit For Spy Activities

DETROIT, March 27 (AP)—Three women and two men who confessed they conspired to violate the Wartime Espionage Act were sentenced in United States District Court March 25 to prison terms ranging from five to 20 years.

Grace Buchanan-Dineen Canadian-born cosmopolite described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as leader of a group that sought to furnish Nazi Germany with information concerning America's industrial war effort, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Others sentenced: Mrs. Theresa Behrens, 20 years; Mrs. Emma Elise Leonhardt, 5 years; her husband, Carl J. W. Leonhardt, and Walter J. Abt, 10 years each.

Argument

Mrs. Behrens engaged in a long argument with Judge Edward J. Minet before he pronounced her sentence.

Yet to be sentenced is Mrs. Marianne von Moltke, wife of a suspended German-language instructor at Wayne University (Detroit). According to the District Attorney's Office, she has volunteered additional information and an investigation is still under way.

Of the two others indicted by the Grand Jury here last autumn, Dr. Frederick William Thomas, Detroit obstetrician, was convicted and was sentenced a fortnight ago to 15 years' imprisonment. Charges against Bertrand Stuart Hoffman, former merchant seaman, were dismissed on the ground that he was mentally incompetent. He subsequently was declared sane by a Probate Court Sanity Commission and has been released from custody.

Secretary

Under the Wartime Espionage Act each of the defendants could have been sentenced to capital punishment. In arguing with Judge Moinet before he sentenced her, Mrs. Behrens maintained that when she pleaded guilty she had not admitted spying activities. She said she had merely admitted knowing the others arrested with her.

Mrs. Behrens was German-American secretary of the International Center of the Y. W. C. A. in Detroit.

According to the F. B. I., Miss Buchanan - Dineen, sometimes called a "countess," co-operated with Federal agents after her activities were discovered. She was a Government witness before the Grand Jury, and at the trial of Dr. Thomas she testified that he gave her information concerning explosives plants in Ohio, of planes that were being ferried from Detroit to England, and of Detroit plants that were making war materials.

'Just as the Twig Is Bent—'

Wide World

Hollywood Music Lesson

Ernst Lubitsch, motion-picture director and producer, takes keen delight in listening to his daughter, Nicola, play a piano selection in one of her nightly concerts at their home in Hollywood, Calif.

Alaskan Mining Interests Urge Protective Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — An Associated Press dispatch from Washington indicating that Russia, Britain, America, and Canada are working toward a multi-billion-dollar, gold-based stabilization fund to stimulate world trade after the war brought immediate and favorable reaction from interior Alaska.

The Territory's gold mines, save for operations employing seven men or less, are virtually at a standstill, under WPB orders. Only the Alaska - Juneau at Juneau is operating, and that with a reduced crew, and with special permission because it processes some strategic ores with its gold.

While the war has brought added employment to Alaska, because of war base and airfield construction, probably hundreds of persons in Alaska and thousands in the States have shares in gold properties within the Territory. They have been eagerly watching news of proposed currency - stabilization agreements, studying the plans of the major allied governments to replace German blocked marts, and two-way trade agreements with free or at least liberalized trade pacts in which gold cover is recognized or stipulated.

There is plenty of gold in the hills and along the streams of Alaska yet, despite the estimated $700,000,000 that has been taken out. The record of the early years of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration proved that.

After the American dollar was devalued in 1934 and the price of gold began to rise, dozens of low-grade mining claims began to assume value in Alaska. Two years after the price of gold had risen from 20.67 per ounce to $35, hundreds of abandoned or dormant claims were being worked. Men came in by plane from Texas, Idaho, New York, and even Florida to open mines.

The same was true, of course, in all regions, including the Fairbanks placer area where great dredging and sluicing operations got underway, and on the Seward Peninsula near Nome where gold fields already drilled are expected to last 90 or 100 years at the prewar rate of mining.

The Territory's income from gold mine licenses—based on gross income from the mines—increased ninefold in five years. It was still going up when the war broke out, and lots of mines, that haven't been "brought in" yet, will need a year or two, maybe five years, to make them pay well. That means gold must hold firm in price, and the price of gold depends on public policy and world affairs, which really control the prosperity of gold-producing areas.

The Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, the Alaska Miners' Association, and similar agencies recently have launched a fight to protect Alaska's mining, for both basic minerals and strategies, by adoption of new Federal legislation. They urge:

1. Enactment of the plan of Senator James G. Scrugham of Nevada to mine strategic minerals in peace times, and stockpile them as reserves.

2. Opposition to the Interior Department's proposal that mineral lands be leased, and not transferred by patent to those who discover minerals thereon.

3. Adoption of H. R. 3682, introduced by Representative Claire Engle of California, ending the ban on gold mining until the end of the war. Partial working, they say, would preserve equipment and keeps shafts dry, whereas total idleness is now wiping out many of the large investments in Alaska's famous mines.

U. S.-Mexico Water Pact Due for Study

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

The man who has plenty of good peanuts—or almost any other needful or desirable commodity—and who gives his neighbor none, is implied by a rollicking American folksong to be a most unadmirable fellow, and quite the opposite of what a good neighbor should be.

In the arid West it is water, of all commodities or resources, that is the most necessary. A drink of water for a man and his horse has always been the prerequisite of hospitality, since the days of the conquistadores. Good neighbors have divided their water resources; selfish neighbors have caused wranglings; and bad neighbors have taken water by force.

Without going into the history of the Mexican War—for it might open the question too widely and reveal some things well forgotten—it is imperative that Californians now think of the waters of the international Colorado River as drinking water for the thirsty arid lands of both the United States and Mexico, neighbors.

The United States has a dam, Boulder Dam, mighty structure blocking the Colorado in a deep Canyon between Nevada and Arizona. A treaty worked out by the United States State Department, and which is scheduled to be considered by the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee starting April 5, sets 1,500,000 acre-feet as Mexico's fair share of the waters of the Colorado.

Many highly placed officials in California have protested this figure as far too high. Most of them hold that the 750,000 acre-feet of water which Mexico was using from the Colorado before Boulder Dam was built, should be the share allotted Mexico in perpetuity by the treaty.

An official publication of the Boulder Dam Association says: "Actual measurements over a period of 25 years show an annual average discharge at Yuma of 17,000,000 acre-feet of water. . . ."

Gov. Earl Warren of California, Attorney General Robert Kenny of California, Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, the Colorado River Board of California, are spokesmen for a large body of opinion in California which maintains that the maximum annual amount of water Mexico used from the Colorado before the dam was built should continue to be Mexico's maximum.

Mexico's Share in Water

Public officials on this side of the international border are almost compelled to take that stand. They believe in it, too. Many others believe in it—on this side of the international border. "Beneficial use of water on a priority basis underlies the mass of law that has grown up around that precious commodity in the arid West. Both law and logic are on the side of those who want the United States users to have the lion's share of the river's flow, perpetuated by treaty. The question is whether these are sufficient, whether there are not other considerations even more important.

Southern California, and to a lesser extent Arizona, are using water in volume from the Colorado. Wealthy, populous California has gone far ahead of Arizona in this use. Imperial Valley's great all-American Canal takes a good-sized river of water from its diversion dam below Boulder Dam. The City of Los Angeles and the other members of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California have their own diversion dam, too, and take enough water regularly to make a good-sized creek or small river.

The desert lands along the lower Colorado, on both sides of the border, are chiefly rich alluvial soil, and blossom with two grain crops a year wherever water can be brought upon them.

Mexico Ready to Develop

Mexico was not ready to enter into a dam-building partnership at the time Boulder Dam was built. It may not even have been invited into such a partnership. The concept of international good neighboring among the American Republics was far from strong in those days. Only a few years before United States troops had bivouacked along the Mexican border. One expedition had gone into Mexico after a so-called bandit army which had become an international nuisance.

Today the situation is quite different. Mexico is more nearly ready to develop its lands and resources. Irrigated lands south of the border raise just as bounteous, and as valuable, crops as they do north of the border.

There are tables of figures covering many years of the flow of the Colorado, showing flood time and drought years. An average can be struck. A fair share basis can be computed and probably agreed upon by impartial engineers. Elected officials will always represent the selfish interests of their constituents, the regions they serve.

One of the chief "reasons" advanced by advocates of giving Mexico the least possible water is that the United States Department of the Interior has contracted with various communities and districts within the United States to give more water from Boulder Dam than the river will supply.

If so, would this be a valid reason for taking anything from a neighbor nation to which the United States may not be morally entitled?

The treaty under discussion involves values which, in terms of money, over the many years would reach some stupendous, inestimable total.

Ethically it involves the obligation and intent of the most powerful nation in the world to deal fairly with a comparatively weak nation.

Practically, it involves an old Western custom, the equitable division among neighbors of a common water supply.

Supreme Court Upholds OPA On Price and Rent Controls

Continued from Page 1

price-fixing case affirmed the conviction of the Boston meat dealers and stated that subject to the requirements of due process, which it said were satisfied in this case, "Congress could make criminal the violation of a price regulation."

"Here," the majority stated, "in the exercise of the power to protect the national economy from the disruptive influences of inflation in time of war, Congress has seen fit to postpone injunctions restraining the operations of price regulations until their lawfulness could be ascertained by an appropriate and expeditious procedure.

"In so doing it has done only what a court of equity could have done in the exercise of its discretion to protect the public interest.

"What the courts could do, Congress can do as the guardian of the public interest of the nation in time of war. The legislative formulation of what would otherwise be a rule of judicial discretion is not a denial of due process or a usurpation of judicial functions."

Roberts Dissents

Mr. Justice Roberts, dissenting, contended that the Price Control Act unconstiutionally delegated legislative power to the Price Administrator and declared in his view Congress could not suspend during war any of the Constitution's provisions.

"What any of the branches of Government do in war must find warrant in the charter and not in nits nullification, either directly or steathily by evasion and equivocation," Mr. Justice Robert declared.

In the rent-control case, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles sought to restrain Mrs. Willingham from state court proceedings against issuance of an order fixing a rent ceiling for her property.

The District Court held the legislation was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power. The OPA appealed that the decision directly to the Surpeme Court.

Rent Charge Denied

The majority opinion stated that there was "no grant of unbridled administrative discretion" as Mrs. Willingham argued.

"Congress has not told the Administrator to fix rents whenever and wherever he might like at whatever levels he pleases," Mr. Justice Douglas stated.

"Congress has directed that maximum rents be fixed in those areas where defense activities have resulted or threaten to result in increased rentals inconsistent with the purpose of the Act.

"And it has supplied the standard and the base period to guide the Administrator in determining what the maximum rentals should be in a given area. The criteria to guide the Administrator are certainly not more vague than the standards governing the determination by the Secretary of Agriculture . . . of marketing areas and minimum prices for milk."

Dissenting Opinion

In dissenting, Mr. Justice Roberts said that under the rent-control provisions of the Price Act, Congress had unconstitutionally delegated the law making power "in toto to an administrative officer."

"I am far from urging that in the present war emergency, rents and prices shall not be controlled and stabilized," Mr. Justice Roberts said. "But I do insist that, war or no war, there exists no necessity, and no constitutional power, for Congress' abdication of its legislative power and remission to an executive official of the function of making and repealing laws applicable to the citizens of the United States."

In the miners' case, Mr. Justice Murphy delivered the 7-2 decision, applying specifically to employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron (AP) Railroad Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, and the Republic Steel Corporation, operators of 13 mines in Jefferson County, Ala.

Rent and Costs

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A real estate official who said he spoke for 12,000,000 property owners urged today that Congress require rent control officials to give more attention to "increased operating costs" and "to lift rent control when conditions no longer require it."

Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, told the Senate Banking Committee that his group "has no complaint regarding stabilization of rents in wartime."

But he argued there had been individual hardships on landlords and said that "we believe the act should set standards so that controls can be lifted" in communities where war conditions no longer make them necessary.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio asked, "Doesn't the present act alow the administrator to make these changes?"

"Yes," said Mr. Nelson, "but he doesn't."

West Coast Force In Air to Expand

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (AP)—Fighter and bomber strength on the Pacific coast will be increased under a reorganization of the 4th Air Force to meet expanded requirements, Maj. Gen. William E. Lynd, commanding General, announced.

The reorganization, effective April 1, will give the 4th Air Force additional bases and fields in California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada. General Lynd's command will absorb the personnel of the 4th Bomber and 4th Fighter Commands.

Brig. Gen. Emil G. Kiel of Ironwood, Mich., will continue as Chief of Staff to General Lynd. Deputy Chiefs of Staff will be Col. Elder Patteson of Memphis, Tenn., now Executive Officer of the 4th Bomber Command, and Col. H. C. Thorne, Jr. of San Antonio, Texas, now 4th Fighter Command Chief of Staff.

Director of Defense will be Col. John C. Gray of Piedmont, Calif., present Operations Officer of the 4th Fighter Command. His Deputy will be Col. R. S. Frost of Fort Dodge, Iowa, now 4th Fighter Command Signal Officer.

Legislation to Postpone Invasion Plans Ignored

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Affairs Committee gave the cold shoulder to a request of Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois, for prompt Committee action on her legislation to postpone the invasion of Western Europe while stepping up action in the Pacific.

Mr. May said he had no intention of calling the hearing she requested in letters to the Committee.

"The tactical handling of the war and matters of strategy are things that should be left in the hands of the Army and the Navy," he said.

In Marines at 14, Now Enters Navy

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27 (AP)—After serving 19 months in the Marines, where he believes he "was the youngest corporal in the Corps," Earl Edward Griffin, of Paxville, S. C., has enlisted in the Navy.

With his mother's consent, Mr. Griffin enlisted in the Marines in 1941 at the age of 14. After 10 months of training at Parris Island he served nine months in the Southwest Pacific, until an older brother disclosed his age.

"After fighting with the Leathernecks I'm anxious now to serve in the Navy—the outfit that gets them here," said the youthful veteran.

Mr. Griffin said his brother was here at home and when it looked as if he would be called into service "he wanted me back to take care of our mother," who has since passed on.

"I was recalled from overseas and discharged at Mare Island, California, said Mr. Griffin, who left March 24 for the Naval Training Station at Bainbridge, Md.

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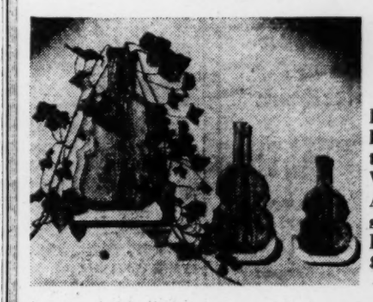

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The Home Forum

What Solomon Knew

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NEED of the moment is for wise and understanding hearts to discern between good and evil. When faced with the complex problems of ruling a great nation, Solomon did not rely on material knowledge and methods with which to govern his people. With childlike spontaneity, he turned to God and prayed. His prayer, always recognized as outstanding in beauty and simplicity, has a profound lesson for us at this critical juncture in world affairs. His petition of God was (I Kings 3:9), "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad."

What a selfless request! The prayer of Solomon was answered. Because of his pure motive to bless, he was given the wisdom and understanding essential for his task. Added to these were riches and honor, and length of days, for which he had not asked. So spiritual was his thinking, so conscious was he of God's allness and everywhereness, that good flowed into his experience in boundless measure.

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Complex problems face governments and individuals today. Only with an ever-increasing measure of wisdom and spiritual understanding of God and of man's oneness with Him can these intricate international questions be solved. How greatly needed is the power to discern between right and wrong! But this power of true discernment must begin with the individual before it can become a characteristic of governments. Each of us needs the ability to recognize and encourage that which is good. Having its origin in God, good is real and powerful. Since God is all, evil has no reality and no power.

Christian Science inculcates true discernment, and thus adds to the student's store of wisdom and spiritual understanding, without which no situation can be adequately met. We read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 505): "Spiritual sense is the discernment of spiritual good. Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." The more we understand of God as the only power governing man, and of man as spiritual and perfect, the image of God, his Maker, the easier it is to discern harmony as the only reality, and to dissociate from our brother the various beliefs of evil, malice, hatred, greed, disease, pain, and want. When God is understood and worshiped aright as the one divine Father of all, evil beliefs, seen to have no part in God, will cease to dominate men. Then, in freedom and joy, shall we find that we do, indeed, possess wise and understanding hearts.

"This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light," continues Mrs. Eddy in the next paragraph on the same page. Thus is thought led to accept harmony in every sphere as natural and normal, to be gained not through material intellectualism, but by a humble receptivity and awareness of God's all-power and man's ability to express Him.

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A student of Christian Science, serving in the armed forces, found the desire to serve his fellow man with wisdom and understanding of inestimable value. His daily tasks brought him in contact with many, sometimes hundreds. He had to handle diverse subjects, and always, because his heartfelt prayer was to use the discernment of good to the best of his ability for all, those serving under him and with him frequently said that his consideration and helpfulness had made a great difference in their work, encouraging and enlightening them, and making it more congenial and more easily understood than it had formerly been.

Solomon, in his large-heartedness, acknowledged the nobility and greatness of God's children. There was no belittling of their capabilities, no condemnation of past failures or mistakes. He saw and recognized God's government, and sought to lead his fellows by first learning of God how to recognize and hold to Truth and good himself, thus eliminating evil as spurious and unreal. Let us also acknowledge our brother man as the son of God. Let us affirm his natural ability and desire to understand the omnipresence of God, good, and his intelligence and wisdom to express this good in every detail of his life and work.

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Of little avail are triumphantly marching armies unless individual thought marches with equal rapidity out of the wilderness of intrigue and selfish exploitation into the wisdom and true brotherhood revealed and practiced when the teachings of the Master, Christ Jesus, are understood and lived. God, the divine Father of all, has for us, too, the good gifts he bestowed on Solomon—"wisdom and understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand that is on the sea shore" (I Kings 4:29). Equipped with these, humanity will go forward to a new world, awakening to realize the permanence and actuality of all that is good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK MIRROR OF BRONZE, FROM AN ARCHAIC PERIOD

THIS MIRROR is of a rare type, dating from the Archaic Greek period, perhaps about 540 B. C., and one of the finest of the period extant. Although its reflecting surfaces have been corroded by time, the details of its design, with the interest centered in the female figure which makes the handle, are still sharp and clear.

The mirror itself is a disk of bronze, originally brightly polished for reflection, and decorated around the edge with a beaded and incised design. Looking into its convex front or concave back, the Greek maiden who owned it saw her features reduced or enlarged accordingly.

The female figure is that of a girl acrobat or tumbler, as evidenced by her vigorous physique and the loin cloth, or diazoma, which is her only covering. Girl tumblers were doubtless popular all over the Greek world. They are represented on a number of Greek and South Italian vases as turning somersaults and doing all kinds of wonderful tricks. The detail from one such vase shows a girl resting on her elbows and shooting a bow and arrow with her feet which are poised over her head.

The girl of this mirror balances the large disk on her head and grasps in her hands the tails of the two lions crouched on its edge. As viewed in this photograph, the lions are seen from the top; but, with the mirror in a horizontal position, their profiles come into relief.

A tiny rivet in the left foot indicates that the girl once stood on some small object, now missing, but it could not have held anything large enough to provide a base upon which the mirror could stand. Besides, hand mirrors were the accepted type of the period and it was not until later that statuettes were provided with substantial bases, changing hand mirrors into standing mirrors.

The mirror is presumed to have been unearthed from a tomb. But who made it, where it originally came from, or who found it, remains unknown.

P. M. P.

The Heart-Wood Sings

ALREADY SAP IS AT its marvelous work within the trees. Already beneath the sheath of bark the heart-wood pulses and secretly sings. From Asian slopes to the chalk-hills of England, this is happening to thousands of trees wherever spring is beginning to fan her wings! Through the black core of ebony trees and the pale gold core of box, life tunes are coursing and running as they have done every year since the fall of Nineveh. In especial, I speak of these two trees—ebony and box—because from their heart-wood are made the most resounding castanets.

What chopper in the ebony forests of Ceylon first picked up chips and clapped them together, we cannot know. Too many centuries have passed over earth since. We can only guess that, as his primitive ax cut through the dark bark and bit into the still darker heart of the tree, its strange color woke his curiosity. Surely, this black wood, so hard and fine under his fingertips, held some mystery! All around him the trees were making music. How did they do it? He shook his shaggy head, struck slices of ebony together. Their sound was blithe. He lifted his arms, hit his heels against each other, leapt into the air. It was a day for dance there in the glade with cool sun gilding the ebony branches above him! Sap was singing in him, also. He felt lively. Rapidly he clapped the chips, laughing as he sprang from the ground. It was natural for man and wood to make festival together.

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Time rolled on and men in many places began to make music with wood, ore, shells, and other things at hand. They learned to fire clay, shape cylinders, stretch skin over the ends. Thus came into being those pottery drums a traveler still listens to all across North Africa. Only now the drums are glazed and ornamented and of varied forms and sizes. Men early taught themselves how to heat metal and hammer it into thin, clashing disks. So cymbals joined the drums! Clappers were no longer plain pieces of wood, but true instruments with curved handles and tops carven as human heads. Three thousand B. C. such clappers were being played in the city of Thebes, for the Egyptians were passionately fond of music. They developed another ancestor of the castanet in the shape of very small wooden cymbals played with the finger and thumb, later adopted by the Greeks and called crotala. So, in these simple shapes, the heart-wood of ebony and box sang in the ancient cities, brought a forest joy into houses and streets! Clappers were one of the four instruments of a pharaoh's martial band. Blithely it struck out rhythms in company with triangle, trumpet, and long drum. Crotala snapped in the fingers of dancers, enlivened all feet at the feasts. I like to think of those feasts refined by melody and flowers, chiefly lotuses that drifted and dreamed upon the brown Nile. Blue lotuses or rose or cream-white, with golden stamen rings, and an elusive scent. Every feaster wore a garland, one bud of which rested on his forehead. Lotus buds have a pointed, beautiful form, feel cool upon the skin. What a poetic sight they must have been, those amber-skinned, lean-hipped listeners with wreaths above their almond eyes, sitting like statues in the columned hall!

The Egyptians were a cleanly, pious people. After music they washed before eating. From shallow boxes they shook lupin powder into the water, and down to our day their descendants have used ground lupin blooms as a sort of soap. The boxes might be shaped like a goose or a fish or a gazelle, and often their knobs of ebony were delicately turned and inlaid with ivory or silver. Always grace was said as hosts and guests gathered at table, for the hearts of Egypt were grateful and gave thanks for the blessings of music, food, and flowers.

Today when we think of castanets, we think of Spain and Bizet's "Carmen" and the marvelous dancing of La Argentina. No one can make little shells of wood sing and whisper and cry as she could. Into Town Hall, by her flashing eyes, her nimble feet, her castañuelas, she brought all the color and fire that is Spain. New York faded around her as something unreal! No one who saw her is likely ever to forget. In her hands the rhythms of castanets became a fine art.

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"Estar como unas castañuelas"—"to be like the castanets"—so the Spanish saying runs, and everybody knows what wild gaiety of mood this means. Spain was the first home of true castanets, as Italy was the first home of true violins. For centuries upon centuries, the gay rhythms of heart-wood have struck upon Iberian ears! Cadiz, which lies not far north of Gibraltar, was founded by the Phoenicians way back in 1100 B. C. and they called it Gaddir. Very likely with them came the ancient clappers of Egypt and the East, for the Phoenicians were great voyagers and traders with many ports around the Mediterranean, where good box and ebony grow.

Whose wit and knife first whittled the hollows and shaped the little instruments like nuts we cannot know. But, little by little, these humble music-makers came to perfection. To a trained ear, there is a vast difference in the tones of castanets and their color range. Nor are those of a pair precisely alike. They are, quite literally, a pair (hembra, macho, feminine, masculine, so the Spanish name them), made to complement each other. The lighter castanet is played by the right hand and has the more elaborate rhythm, while the heavier is held in the left and has a simpler, male part. Castana is the Spanish for chestnut, and castanet, quite logically, has grown out of this word. Fortunate indeed is America to have living here a great artist in woods, Guido Carreras, Spaniard, called "the Stradivari of castanets"!

AMER PINDAR

Cliff-Tops

Every year
The mistakes of a million children
shatter in spray
on the multiplication tables.

These are the cliffs, the high unwearying
forelands,
these protect the land where actuary dwells
and accountant,
tilling their ordered fields; on holdings, measured by light-years,
here the astronomer labors. And here uncaught by Achilles
patiently plods the tortoise; that old insoluble
problem
safe in its quiet Greek garden.

The engineer flings out across the stream
cable and cantilever
upon these piers, on these foundations
shoots up his arrowy structure, skein of
windows,
to make liaison with the clouds.

Budget and tax give place to fairer forms of
assessment,
distance and weight of the sun shall be more
precisely computed,
building and bridge make way for finer and
more effective
building and bridge; and the tortoise at last
is passed by Achilles.

All these things are changed; but the cliffs,
the outmost defenses,
stand on their guard to seaward, impregnable, uneroded.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Lincoln Had No Policy

AN ILLINOIS POLITICIAN and soldier who had for years watched Lincoln thought that the best key to the man and his style as a statesman was in an odd little speech that Lincoln made aimed at this one man, John M. Palmer, a Union Democrat and a brave officer.

Palmer found Lincoln in the hands of a barber, and Lincoln called, "Come in, Palmer, come in. You're home folks. I can shave before you. I couldn't before those others, and I have to do it sometimes." They chatted about politics, Palmer finally speaking in a frank and jovial mood. "Mr. Lincoln, if anybody had told me that in a great crisis like this the people were going out to a little one-horse town and pick out a one-horse lawyer for President I wouldn't have believed it." Lincoln whirled in his chair, his face white with lather, a towel under his chin. Palmer at first thought the President was angry. Sweeping the barber away, Lincoln leaned forward, put a hand on Palmer's knee, and said, "Neither would I. But it was a time when a man with a policy would have been fatal to the country. I have never had a policy. I have simply tried to do what seemed best as each day came."—From "Home Front Memo," by CARL SANDBURG. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

וואָס שלמה המלך האָט געוואוסט

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנען גשפרויבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סויענס

די נויט פון דעם מאמענט איז נאך קלוגע און ערשטע שטענדיגע הערצער בדי צו דערקענען צווישען גוטעס און שלעכטעס. וועק ער איז צוגעזאגקומען מיט די קאמפּיוטערס פראָבלעמען פון רעגירען א גרויסן נאציאן, האָט זיך שלמה המלך נים פערלאָזען אויף מאטעריעלע קענטניס און מאטעריעלע מעטהאדעס מיט וועלכע צו רעגירען זיין פאָלק. פונקט וויא א קינד פערלאָזט זיך אויף זיין פאָטער, אזוי האָט ער זיך געקהרט צו גאָט מיט חשק און האָט תפלה געטהאָן. זיין געדענק, אויסער אנערקענט אלס א תפלה וואָס איז אויסגעזיכענדיג אין שיהנהויס און איינפאכקויס, האָט א מוסטערזיכנדיג אונטערריכט פאר אונז אין היינטיגער קריטישער לאגע אין וועלטליכע געשעפטען. זיין בקשה צו גאָט איז געווען (מלכים א ג:9), „גיב דערויבער דיין קנעכט א פערשטענדיגעס האַרץ, וואָס זאָל קענען ריכטען דיין פאָלק, כדי איך זאָל קענען דערקענען צווישען גוטעס און שלעכטעס."

אך, וואָס א זעלבסטפאָזטער פערלאנגן די חפלה פון שלמה המלך איז געווען פערלאנגט געווארען. צוליעב זיין רויעם מאַיווו צו בעשיין זיין פאָלק, האָט אויהם גאָט גענאדיגן די חכמה און דעם פערשטאנד, וועלכע זיינען געווען הויפּטזעכליך פאר זיין אונטערנעהמונג. דערצו האָט אויהם גאָט געגעבען רייכטהום און עהרע, און לאנגע יאָהרען, ברכות וועלכע ער האָט נאָר נים גע־פאָדערט. אזוי גויסטיג איז געווען זיין דענקונגס־קראָפט, אזוי בעוואוסטזיניג איז ער געווען פון גאָטס אל־געמיינהויט און אומפאַרמיגקייט, אז גוטעס האָט אזא אריינגעפלויסט אין זיין ערפאַהרונג אין א מאָס אהן א שיור.

♪ ♪ ♪

קאַמפּליצירטע פראָבלעמען שטיהען פאר די אויבגען פון רעגירונגען און אינדיווידועלען הויפּט צו טאָג. נאָר מיט אן אימערפערהרענדען מאָס פון חכמה און גויסטיגע פערשטענדעס פון גאָט און פון דעם מענשענס אויהנהויס מיט אויהם קענען דויזק פערפאָלגטערשע אויפּגאבען מעראַציאָנעלע פראָבלעמען רויסטיג אויפגעלעזט ווערען. אך, ווי שטארק מיר נויטיגען זיך נאָך דער מאכט צו דערקענען צווישען דאָס וואָס איז גליוך און דאָס וואָס איז קרום; אבער דויזע מאכט צו דערקענען צווישען דאָס וואָס איז וואהר און דאָס וואָס איז פאלש מוז זיך אנפאנגען מיט דעם אינדיווידועלען אויבער זיך קען ווערען א כאראקטעריסטישע מעלה פון רעגירונגען. יעדער אויבער האָט בעדארפט האבען די פעהיגקייט צו דערקענען און צו ערמוטיגען דאָס וואָס איז גוט. גוטעס שטאמט פון גאָט; דערויבער איז זי ווירקליך זיין געבעם, זיכער אנערקענט אלס א תפלה וואָס איז מיכטיג, זיכט גאָט איז אלעס־אין־אלעמען, קען קיין אנדערע מאכט נים עקזיסטירען. דערויבער איז עס זעלבסט־פערשטענדליך, אז די שלעכטעס בעזיצט נים קיין ווירקליכקייט, און אויך נים קיין מאכט.

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Thus They Chose Their City Site

AMONG THE EARLIEST records of nature are those of a time when men selected for their permanent habitation such sites as afforded opportunity for defense. "The nucleus of almost all the celebrated centres of civic life in Greece was a rocky eminence rising out of a river-valley," and the steps can be traced by which the acropolis of Athens was transformed from the fortress of a primitive settlement into a center of religion and art, while the acropolis of Corinth, as that of other cities, became a derelict as the necessity for security was supplanted by the desire for peaceful commerce; fossil cities, like Tiryns, Mycenae, and Olympia became such because new interests were not superimposed on primitive ones. The hill towns of early and of mediaeval Italy, like Fiesole, Siena, San Gimignano, Orvieto, and Assisi, and the sites chosen for the mediaeval castles where great lords like the Saracenesi made their abode; the protection by water afforded Constantinople, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Venice, Bern, and Durham; the effort to combine defense with necessary commerce shown in the establishment of ports of entry like that of Piraeus for Athens and Ostia for Rome,—all these record a time when every man's hand was against every man.

But defense is always a negative condition, and as men's positive desires have increased and as danger has decreased, men have crept down from their fastnesses or ventured on the open water and established commercial relations with their former foes. . . .

The records show that it was apparently the intention of nature that Holland should be inhabited by a commercial people, that Belgium should be an industrial nation, and Denmark agricultural. Norway is little adapted to agriculture, but it has heavy forests from which the timber industry has been developed, and with its mountains running down to the ocean but pierced by deep fiords, it has obviously been intended by nature to support a sea-faring people. Italy has its important cities on the western side of the Apennines, and thus faces Europe and the west, while Greece has its important cities on the eastern coast and thus faces Asia and the east; thus nature has placed these great peoples, as it were, back to back.—From "Historical Material," by LUCY MAYNARD SALMON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Daffodils

The first
spring daffodils
look up, like exiled stars
homesick for windy acres of
the sky.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

"The peace of Love is published"

• The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1944

140 International-Law Authorities Outline World League With Teeth

Allied Educators to Map Nullifying of Nazi Poison

Hull names U. S. delegation to confer in London with Allied education officials on drawing up a self-help program for Germany and liberated countries now occupied by the enemy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27 — Looking to long-range postwar guidance of Germany and Nazi-occupied countries of Europe away from totalitarian ideals, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has appointed a delegation of American educators to confer with Allied Ministers of Education in London in the near future.

Purpose of the United Nations Education Conference will be to draw up a program of international self-help for nations whose educational systems have become so infiltrated with Nazi teachings that they will be practically non-existent when German rule is overthrown.

The American delegation will consist of Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver, Dean of the Stanford University School of Education and State Department Attaché; Ralph E. Turner, former University of Pittsburgh Professor, now Asistant Chief of the Division of Science, Education and Art of the State Department; and Representative J. William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, former President of the University of Arkansas, Rhodes Scholar and House Foreign Affairs Committee member.

How to rebuild the educational systems of Europe has been discussed at separate conferences on each side of the Atlantic but this will be the first time delegates from the United Nations will have met together with official power to act.

A fundamental controversy that has divided educators in the past centers around the amount of supervision to be exercised over the educational systems of individual nations by other nations which are anxious to see democratic school systems established. Spokesmen for occupied nations indicated at an international education assembly, led by Dr. Kefauver at Harpers' Ferry, W. Va., last fall that their nations would expect responsibility for rebuilding their school systems to remain in their own Government's hands but would welcome outside co-operation and advice.

One plan that has been proposed to the State Department involves bringing 1,500 student-specialists to the United States from the undergrounds of occupied countries for training in education, industry and agriculture for use in reconstruction. The program calls for expenditure of $2,500,000, one-third of which would come from the U. S. Government. The foreign governments participating would provide another third, and private educational organizations the other third.

The educational reconstructions, to be planned by the educators, will follow and in some cases overlap, the relief and rehabilitation functions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The only educational activities that UNRRA has been empowered to undertake by its 44-nation council up to the present is the physical reconstruction of school houses and other centers of education.

Reform of British Housing Called Test of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27—Criticism of the Churchill Government's plans for postwar rehousing, which the Prime Minister took cognizance of in his address yesterday, has been based mainly on the fact that it hasn't yet produced plans for the utilization and control of land and the location of industry. All effective rehousing waits upon the appearance of seuch plans, it is claimed.

The very future of the present coalition is at stake over this housing issue, according to Viscount Astor, who speaks with experience as Lord Mayor of Plymouth.

Lord Astor went even further in the House of Lords debate last week when he contended that even the future of democratic government in this country was at stake since returning soldiers might look to ther forms of government if they came home to present deplorable housing situation.

Support for Lord Astor's view comes from as widely differing quarters as editorial columns of The Times of London, and visiting American doughboys whose comment on housing conditions in some parts of Britain is "Looks like the days of Queen Elizabeth."

The Minister of Reconstruction, Lord Woolton, and Prime Minister Churchill's closest Cabinet colleague, Lord Beaverbrook, have both tried to defend the Government and have promised a statement on housing policy after Easter.

But critics aren't being pacified by reminders that Mr. Churchill is the "greatest planner of all."

Action on Reports Delayed

The Government is being constantly reminded that it has had in hand for 18 months three reports by expert committees of land utilization, location of industry, and communications.

It is clear that once these wider questions of rehousing are decided, the planning of actual homes will be found far advanced.

The report of the Government-appointed Scottish Housing Advisory Committee shows that the experience of the most advanced authorities in England, the United States and Scandinavia has been drawn on in quest for practical, reasonably priced and easy-on-the-eye homes.

Army educational officers have co-operated by canvassing men and women in the fighting services to find that 80 per cent prefer houses to apartments. A striking advance in standardization of home fittings and furniture is advocated in the Scottish report.

A completely new standard in plumbing, insulation and heating is recommended for British working-class homes, bringing them nearer to the American level of comfort and convenience.

Home Isolationism

Details attended to in the report include the arrangement of coat pegs low enough to encourage tidy habits in children and—a revolution for Britain—removal of fences and railings with which British folk still seek to make their homes into castles.

This form of fenced-in isolationism is a sign of the lingering moat and drawbridge mentality. But perhaps even more it is a sign of lack of planning by builders and authorities in the past.

Towns have been so unattractively laid out in the past—mostly not planned at all—that householders have been encouraged to enclose themselves in their own small patch.

But planned estates pictured in the Scottish rehousing report suggest that this old isolationism will in future be outdated.

Cochran Proposes New Name: 'House of Investigations'

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—With proposals pending to form committees, the House today received a suggestion that it set up a committee to co-ordinate committees and then change its name to "the house of investigations."

"It's about time we slowed down on this thing of setting up special committees every time we turn around," declared Chairman John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri of the Accounts Committee. "At the rate we are going now, we might as well refer to the House as the house of investigations."

Whimsically suggesting a "Committee to co-ordinate committees," Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D) of North Carolina declared "It is unfortunate that we spend so much time investigating."

Mr. Cochran was expected to elaborate on his views when the House considers legislation soon to form a special 21-man committee to study postwar military planning.

He estimated that special committees and investigations already are costing "more than a million dollars" a year and much of the work, he said, is "overlapping and duplication."

Aside from the Committee on Un-American Activities headed by Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, which has received more than half a million dollars for expenses, the House has groups investigating air navigation and commerce, civil service, the spread between the price paid to farmers for produce and the price paid by consumers, various phases of the war effort, newsprint; petroleum, Puerto Rico, wildlife conservation, the Federal Communications Commission, activities of executive agencies, the problems of small business, and postwar economic planning.

Paratrooper Doll Lands In Indiana Child's Yard

ROCHESTER, Ind., March 27 (AP)—A fully equipped "paratrooper" landed in the yard at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Caldwell, and today six-year-old Ruth Ellyn Caldwell has an addition to her doll collection.

The tiny figure of the trooper was attached to a 'chute on which was printed "Buckley Field, Colorado." Except for evidences of exposure, it was in excellent condition.

'International Law of the Future'

What is behind international law?

Vital as the details of the law itself is the determination of the principles on which these laws are to be based.

The group of 140 authorities, who today released their collective study of "The International Law of the Future," have drafted 6 postulates, 10 principles, and 23 proposals. The postulates declare:

"1. The states of the world form a community, and the protection and advancement of the common interests of their peoples require effective organization of the community of states.

"2. The law of the community of states is international law. The development of an adequate system of international law depends upon continuous collaboration by states to promote the common welfare of all peoples and to maintain just and peaceful relations between all states.

"3. The conduct of each state in its relations with other states and with the community of states is subject to international law, and the sovereignty of a state is subject to the limitations of international law.

"4. Any failure by a state to carry out its obligations under international law is a matter of concern to the community of states.

"5. Any use of force or any threat to use force by a state in its relations with another state is a matter of concern to the community of states.

"6. The maintenance of just and peaceful relations between states requires orderly procedures by which international situations can be readjusted as need arises."

Principles for the International Law of the Future

Principle 1

Each state has a legal duty to carry out in full good faith its obligations under international law, and it may not invoke limitations contained in its own constitution or laws as an excuse for a failure to perform this duty.

Principle 2

Each state has a legal duty to see that conditions prevailing within its own territory do not menace international peace and order, and to this end it must treat its own population in a way which will not violate the dictates of humanity and justice or shock the conscience of mankind.

Principle 3

Each state has a legal duty to refrain from intervention in the internal affairs of any other state.

Principle 4

Each state has a legal duty to prevent the organization within its territory of activities calculated to foment civil strife in the territory of any other state.

Principle 5

Each state has a legal duty to co-operate with other states in establishing and maintaining agencie of the community of states for dealing with matters of concern to the community, and to collaborate in the work of such agencies.

Principle 6

Each state has a legal duty to employ pacific means and none but pacific means in seeking to settle its disputes with other states, and failing settlement by other pacific means to accept the settlement of its disputes by the competent agency of the community of states.

Principle 7

Each state has a legal duty to refrain from any use of force and from any threat to use force in its relations with another state, except as authorized by the competent agency of the community of states; but subject to immediate reference to and approval by the competent agency of the community of states, a state may oppose by force an unauthorized use of force made against it by another state.

Principle 8

Each state has a legal duty to take, in co-operation with other states, such measures as may be prescribed by the competent agency of the community of states for preventing or suppressing a use of force by any state in its relations with another state.

Principle 9

Each state has a legal duty to conform to the limitations prescribed by the competent agency of the community of states and to submit to the supervision and control of such an agency, with respect to the size and type of its armaments.

Principle 10

Each state has a legal duty to refrain from entering into any agreement with another state the performance of which would be inconsistent with the discharge of its duties under general international law.

Viewpoints on International Law

One hundred and forty authorities on International Law from the United States and Canada stand responsible for the proposals for a new world organization representing the "Community of States," published today. In all, 196 persons participated in the discussions. The list of the sponsors follows:

W. Lewis Abbott, Colorado Springs, Colo., Professor of Economics and Sociology, Colorado College.
L. Ward Bannister, Denver, Colo., of Bannister Bannister & Weller.
Oliver Benson, Norman, Okla., Associate Professor of Government, University of Oklahoma.
Clarence A. Berdahl, Urbana, Ill., Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois.
O. M. Biggar, Ottawa, Chairman of Canadian Section, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States.
Joseph Walter Bingham, Palo Alto, Calif., Professor of Law, Stanford University.
George H. Blakeslee, Worcester, Mass., Professor of History and International Relations, Clark University.
Percy Bordwell, Iowa City, Iowa, Professor of Law, State University of Iowa.
Herbert W. Briggs, Ithaca, N. Y., Professor of Government, Cornell University.
Philip Marshall Brown, Washington, President, American Peace Society.
Roy E. Brown, Denver, Colo., Director of Department of Government Management, University of Denver.
Howard B. Calderwood, Ann Arbor, Mich., Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan.
Farrington R. Carpenter, Hayden, Colo., Counselor at Law.
Mitchell B. Carroll, New York City, Chairman of Section of International and Comparative Law, American Bar Association.
Ben M. Cherrington, Denver, Director of Social Science Foundation, University of Denver.
Brooke Claxton, Montreal, Member of Parliament, Dominion of Canada.
Kenneth Colegrove, Evanston, Ill., Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University.
W. Henry Cooke, Claremont, Calif., Professor of History, Claremont Colleges.
P. E. Corbett, Montreal, Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence, McGill University.
Frederic R. Coudert, New York City, President, American Society of International Law.
Leonard W. Cronkhite, Boston, Business Executive and Trustee, World Peace Foundation.
Homer D. Crotty, Los Angeles, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.
George P. Curtis, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Professor of Law, Dalhousie University.
O. K. Cushing, San Francisco, Counselor at Law.
John W. Davis, New York City.
William Denman, San Francisco, United States Circuit Judge.
William Cullen Dennis, Richmond, Ind., President, Earlham College.
Monroe E. Deutsch, Berkeley, Calif., Vice-President and Provost, University of California.
Henry I. Dockweiler, Los Angeles, Counselor at Law; formerly American Foreign Service.
Frederick S. Dunn, New Haven, Conn., Professor of International Relations and Director of the Institute of International Studies, Yale University.
Clyde Eagleton, New York City, Professor of International Law, New York University
Leon Hubbard Ellis, Los Angeles, Professor and Head of the Department of International Relations, University of Southern California.
A. H. Feller, Washington, General Counsel, Office of War Information.
Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr, Pa., Inter-American Juridical Commission.
George A. Finch, Washington, Director, Division of International Law, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
Frederick C. Fisher, San Anselmo, Calif., Formerly Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the Philippines.
Walter T. Fisher, Chicago, Bell, Boyd & Marshall.
Russell H. Fitzgibbon, Los Angeles, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California.
Richard W. Flournoy, Chevy Chase, Md., Alexander Hamilton Frey, Philadelphia, Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania.
Carter Goodrich, New York City, Professor of Economics, Columbia University; Chairman, Governing Body, International Labor Office.
Leland M. Goodrich, Providence, R. I., Associate Professor of Political Science, Brown University; Director, World Peace Foundation.
Léon M. Gouin, Montreal, Member of the Senate, Dominion of Canada.
Malbone W. Graham, Los Angeles, Professor of Political Science, University of California.
J. A. C. Grant, Los Angeles, Professor of Political Science, University of California.
William W. Grant, Jr., Denver, Grant, Shafroth & Toll.

Peace Group Acted

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace arranged the first meeting of the series under which 198 leading North American authorities on International Law came together to discuss "The International Law of the Future."

The first session was held at Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 28, 1942. Group conferences at Washington inaugurated a series of exploratory meetings. Thirty conferences were held, from Boston to Seattle, Wash., and from Denver, Colo., to Montreal. Sixty-two days were devoted to the conferences.

Farnham P. Griffiths, San Francisco, McCutcheon, Thomas, Matthew, Griffiths & Greene.
Leo Gross, Wellesley, Mass., Lecturer in International Law, Wellesley College.
Charles Grove Haines, Los Angeles, Professor of Political Science, University of California.
J. Eugene Harley, Los Angeles, Professor of Political Science and International Law, University of Southern California.
Albert J. Harno, Urbana, Ill., Dean of the College of Law and Provost, University of Illinois.
S. Arthur Henry, Denver, Counselor at Law.
Christian A. Herter, Washington, Member of the House of Representatives.
Norman Hill, Lincoln, Neb., Professor of Political Science, University of Nebraska.
Frank E. Hinckley, San Francisco, Counselor at Law.
Wilbur L. Hindman, Los Angeles, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Southern California.
Rudolf Holsti, Palo Alto, Calif., Acting Professor of Political Science, Stanford University, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland.
Manley O. Hudson, Cambridge, Mass., Judge of Permanent Court of International Justice; Member of Permanent Court of Arbitration.
John P. Humphrey, Montreal, Associate Professor of Law, McGil University.
Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Houston, Texas, United States Circuit Judge.
Robert H. Jackson, Washington, Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court.
C. Wilfred Jenks, Montreal, Legal Adviser, International Labor Office.
Philip C. Jessup, New York City, Professor of International Law, Columbia University.
Jacob J. Kaplan, Boston, Nutter, McClennen & Fish.
Edwin R. Keedy, Philadelphia, Dean of Law School, University of Pennsylvania.
Hans Kelsen, Berkeley, Calif., Lecturer on Jurisprudence, University of California.
Charles E. Kenworthey, Philadelphia, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.
C. Edgar Kettering, Denver, Judge of County Court.
William H. King, Jr., Chicago, Cassels, Potter & Bentley.
Arthur K. Kuhn, New York City, Associate of the Institut de Droit International.
Josef L. Kunz, Toledo, Ohio, Professor of International Law, University of Toledo College of Law.
Stephens P. Ladas, New York City, Langner, Parry, Card & Langner.
Bora Laskin, Toronto, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Toronto.
William Draper Lewis, Philadelphia, Director, American Law Institute.
Ira S. Lillick, San Francisco, Lillick, Geary, Olson & Charles.
Joseph B. Lockey, Los Angeles, Professor of History, University of California.
Hector Mackay, Montreal, Professor of Law, University of Montreal.
Norman A. M. MacKenzie, Fredericton, New Brunswick, President and Lecturer in International and Constitutional Law, University of New Brunswick.
Sayre Macneil, Los Angeles, Dean of School of Law, Loyola University.
Linder A. Mander, Seattle, Professor of Political Science, University of Washington.
Charles E. Martin, Seattle, Professor of International Law and Political Science, University of Washington.
Paul Martin, Windsor, Ontario, Member of Parliament, Dominion of Canada.
William E. Masterson, Philadelphia, Professor of Law, Temple University; Chairman of Committee on International Legal War Problems, American Bar Association.
Hugh McKinnon-Wood, Minneapolis, Minn., Formerly Counselor in the Secretariat, League of Nations.
Rollin L. McNitt, Los Angeles, President, Lawyers' Club of Los Angeles.
Charles P. Megan, Chicago, Counselor at Law.
Hunter Miller, Victoria, British Columbia.
Paige Monteagle, San Francisco, Counselor at Law.
Edmund M. Morgan, Cambridge, Mass., Royall Professor of Law, Harvard Law School.
Felix Morley, Haverford, Pa., President, Haverford College.
Roland S. Morris, Philadelphia.
Stanley Morrison, Los Angeles, Miller, Chevalier, Peeler & Wilson; Professor of Law, Stanford University.
William B. Munro, Pasadena, Calif. Member of Executive Council, California Institute of Technology.
James Oliver Murdock, Washington, Secretary, American Society of International Law.
Norman J. Padelford, Medford, Mass., Professor of International Law, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.
John J. Parker, Charlotte, N. C., United States Circuit Judge.
Amos J. Peaslee, Clarksboro, N. J., formerly President of the American Branch, International Law Association.
Emeric Pfluegl, Boston, formerly Representative of Austria to the League of Nations.
Joseph P. Pollard, Denver, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Denver.
Pitman B. Potter Oberlin, Ohio, Professor of Political Science, Oberlin College.
Roscoe Pound, Cambridge, Mass. University Professor, Harvard University; former Member of the American-British Claims Tribunal.
Max Radin, Berkeley, Calif. Professor of Law, University of California.
Ludwik Rajchman, Washington, Former Director of the Health Organization, League of Nations.
Jackson H. Ralston, Palo Alto, Calif. Former Umpire, Italian-Venezuelan Claims Commission.
Max Rheinstein, Chicago, Max Pam Professor of Comparative Law, University of Chicago.
William Gorham Rice Jr., Madison, Wis. Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.
Cromwell A. Riches, Washington, Fiscal Analyst, Bureau of the Budget.
L. S. Rowe, Washington, Director General, Pan American Union.
George Rublee, Washington, Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb.
Frank M. Russell, Berkeley, Calif., Professor of Political Science, University of California.
Alexander N. Sack, New York City, Counselor at Law; formerly Prfessor of Law, New York University.
Edward McChesney Sait, Claremont, Calif., Professor of Government, Pomona College.
Charles Chauncey Savage Jr., Philadelphia, Counselor at Law.
F. R. Scott, Montreal, Professor of Civil Law, McGill University.
George Winfield Scott, Los Angeles, Counselor at Law; former Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University.
Arthur E. Simon, Seattle, Wright, Innis & Simon.
M. C. Sloss, San Francisco; former Justice of the Supreme Court of California.
Louis B. Sohn, Cambridge.
Charles Stein, Ottawa, Member of Quebec Bar.
Marshall Stimson, Los Angeles, Counselor at Law.
Ivan M. Stone, Beloit, Wis., Professor of Government, Beloit College.
Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, Ill., Former President, American Bar Association.
Graham H. Stuart, Stanford University, Calif., Professor of Political Science, Stanford University.
Arthur Sweetser, Washington, Former Director in the Secretariat League of Nations.
Henry W. Toll, Denver, Honorary President, Council of State Governments.
Edgar Turlington, Washington, Secretary of Section of International and Comparative Law, American Bar Association.
Sarah Wambaugh, Cambridge, Mass., Former Technical Adviser and Deputy Member, Saar Plebiscite Commission.
Charles Warren, Washington.
Allen Hunter White, Philadelphia, Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll.
Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia, White & Staples.
John B. Whitton, Princeton, N. J., Professor of International Law, Princeton University.
John H. Wigmore, Chicago, formerly Professor of Law, Northwestern University.
Francis O. Wilcox, Louisville, Ky., Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Louisville.
Payson S. Wild, Cambridge, Mass., Associate Professor of Government, Harvard University.
George Grafton Wilson, Cambridge, Mass., Professor of International Law, Harvard University.
Robert R. Wilson, Durham, N. C., Professor of Political Science, Duke University.
Robert Gale Woolbert, Denver, Professor of History, University of Denver.
Lester H. Woolsey, Washington, formerly Solicitor for Department of State.
Quincy Wright, Chicago, Professor of International Law, University of Chicago.
James Fulton Zimmerman, Albuquerque, N. M., President, University of New Mexico.

Peace Blueprint Would Strip Nations Of All Right and Power to Make War

Joint governing force of community as a whole would enforce peace throughout globe.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A pattern for tomorrow and for peace—a world organization with teeth in it—has just been drawn by a group of 140 of America's leading authorities on international law.

They have set out on the magnificently audacious task of redefining international law from the ground up.

Old conceptions are swept away. The weak links in the League of Nations are sought out and reforged.

The notion that nations are responsible only to their own consciences, if they happen to have any, is caterogically refuted. The countries of the world are told that their actions—which means their sovereignty—must stand responsible to the world community.

Unofficial Blueprint

The blueprint is not an official document. International lawyers, heads of departments of government of leading colleges, and spokesmen of many of the country's leading social and political science groups appear as the sponsors of the memorandum. Their original meeting was arranged by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Sixty-two days were spent in conferences of the various sections of the group from Seattle, Wash., to Boston.

The statement carries the title: "The International Law of the Future."

In 4 "postulates," 10 "principles," and some 20 "proposals," it attempts to seek out the basis on which an effective rule of law can be established to replace the "lamentably weak" system in which "a freedom to use force" has engaged the world in war for a second time in a single generation.

"Mere pronouncement is not enough," the statement declares.

"The weakness of the Covenant of the League of Nations was that it did not go far enough in proscribing the use of force; the vice of the Paris Treaty for the Renunciation of War of 1928, as of the Rio de Janeiro Antiwar Treaty of 1933, was that it stopped short with a mere dictum.

Implementation Urged

"If substantial progress is desired, the proscription must be implemented by giving powers to a life-and-blood institution, so organized that it can pursue continuing and unremitting effort and that it can employ the sagacity available at the time in dealing with situations as they arise.

"No cut-and-dried solution will suffice."

"No schematic plan will be proof against vicissitude.

"What can be done with some hope of success is to announce a clear goal, to create an institution capable of mobilizing both will and wisdom for attaining it, and to leave the precise procedure to be worked out in the light of unfolding events."

The postulates and principles are published in an adjoining column. Their implications are far-reaching. In essence, they provide that each state has a "legal duty" to co-operate in the community of states just as a citizen has duties within the freedom of his own country.

And they provide that the failure of a state to do so imposes a duty upon the other states to take adequate action.

Some Disagreement

Not every student of international law will agree with the practicality of the group's proposals. Some of the original 196 experts who took part in the series of discussions through which the statement was formulated have dropped from the panel in disagreement over the extensive powers which these international fundamentalists would give to their proposed world organization.

The 140 who did agree feel that an international organization must be set up which has the right to make "international law."

They propose the organization of the "community of states" on a universal basis with no provision for the withdrawal or expulsion of any state.

All states would be entitled to representation on a "general assembly." This "principle of state equality" would be recognized. But the scheme would also recognize the "actual differences in fact" of the size and influence of each state. How these would actually be worked out in terms of votes on the international body is not definitively stated.

Assembly's Authority

The assembly would have the authority "to modify general rules of international law and to enact new general rules of international law."

This right, however, would be exercised with the concurrence of an "executive council" of the international organization. The council would be formed by representatives of a limited group of states. It would have sweeping powers to initiate action in international affairs—although with the checkrein of the requirement that its decision must be unanimous—except in the case where one of its members was the party to a dispute, in which case that member would have no vote.

In their discussion of the vital question of international legislation by an international body, the panel of experts points out that their proposal would "in no way encroach upon the legislative powers exercised by any national congress or parliament," which would still decide how "the rules of international law are to be incorporated into the national law of a state."

The statement adds:

"The conception of a community of states involves supremacy of international law in interstate relations. All conduct of states in their relations with other states is subject to being regulated by international law, hence subject to the applicable law."

Law, it adds, cannot exist in a vacuum. If it is to be an "efficient instrument for protecting the advancing common interests of peoples . . . it cannot remain subject to being set aside by states' going to war.

"Nor is it possible to maintain a stable legal order if the attention of states is not being continuously given to meeting new conditions and to solving problems to which they give rise."

Another departure from the limits in practice of previous international procedures is that the proposal which would enable the executive council to act on its own initiative in starting the machinery to cope with any breach of international law.

"Threat of Force"

The council would not have to wait for actual force to be applied. The "threat of force" would be enough. This, it is contended, would sweep away the maze of complicated definitions which in the past two decades have attempted to interpret aggression and to fix the point at which the danger of force becomes a matter of international concern.

Similarly, the proposals would allow any state, or the executive council, to take cognizance of a condition anywhere in the world which menaces "international peace and order."

The day when any state could maintain, within its borders, a movement or condition threatening the security of another state would be over.

How would this be enforced?

The executive council would be empowered to take such action as it may deem necessary for the protection of the interests of the community of states. It would "prescribe the specific measure to be taken by the states for preventing or suppressing the use of force." The statement does not go into detail on methods of policing. But it does point out that the executive council "might find it desirable to depend, at least in part, upon the use of national forces in any case of need, and its dispositions might determine in advance when such forces would be called upon and how they would be used."

Plans for Revision

Provision also would be made for revision of treaties and international agreements to meet changing conditions. The details are carefully worked out to apply only to treaties calling for some form of "further performance" and also to eliminate artificial excuses by which some states, as in the recent past, have set aside their valid obligations.

This provision for "peaceful change" would give a major role to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which would be maintained as the chief judicial organ of the community of states.

But under the new scheme, decisions of the World Court could be binding. They would be enforced through the executive council, acting with political responsibility. The Court, for instance, would have the authority, under certain conditions, to declare that an outmoded treaty ceased to be binding. It could nullify a treaty, either as a whole or in part.

Provision is made for maintenance of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Compulsory Ajudication

Significantly, the draft proposes to make the leap which would provide for "compulsory adjudication" of international disputes.

For half a century and more, it finds, international law has been moving toward compulsory adjudication. "The time has arrived when further progress can be made. The proposal therefore envisages general jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice over legal disputes."

In addition to a world court and court of arbitration, the proposals envisage the continuance of the International Labor Organization and such existing agencies as the Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union and "others of proved usefulness."

Special agencies would also be set up by the executive council, with the concurrence of the general assembly, to deal with various technical problems.

Disarmament First

Disarmament is first on this list—a problem which the drafters of the statement ingenuously remark will require "continuous attention."

They review the extensive provisons, made on the paper of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which failed in practice to produce the desired restrictions upon arms. And they conclude that "no simple approach" will suffice, but that solutions will be found "only if determined efforts are made over the years."

But they take the significant and radical step of declaring that each state has a legal duty to "conform to the limitations . . . of its armaments" prescribed by the competent international authority.

Mere limitation as to types of arms or restrictions on raw materials would, they declare, be insufficient. Security, they add, presupposes an adequate system of international organization with "extensive supervision" of arms and their manufacture.

Special bodies also are proposed to deal with international trade, production and distribution of food and raw materials, international finance and investment, international transport with particular regard to aerial transport, international communications, welfare of dependent people, public health, narcotics, population problems including international migration, and cultural and national scientific interchange.

As in the case of disarmament, the proposals for special technical problems do not attempt to forecast the specific powers of the groups to be set up by the world organization.

Significantly, the drafters of the statement perceive that the organization itself will need to be subject to change and adjustment. Their final proposal would give the general assembly the power, with the concurrence of the executive council, to amend the instrument establishing the organization of the community of states.

Amendment Subject to Veto

Amendment is subject not to ratification but to veto. A change would come into force if objection were made within 12 months by a competent number of states, a number which like many of the detailed provisions is necessarily left blank upon the draft.

Marked similarities and sharp divergences with the Covenant of the League of Nations are observed in the proposals. In line with their own reminder that "continuity with the past should be maintained," the experts have recommended retention of proved techniques. Their major contribution, however, is to carry forward the area of responsibility which a world organization would enjoy, as contrasted with the experiments between World Wars I and II.

The concept of the duty of a state to take part in action to prevent the use of force by another state is a sharp departure from League of Nations Procedures. Although the Covenant provided sanctions, it was "weakened by failure to provide sufficiently clearly for a common decision that a resort to war had taken place," the statement declares.

The proposals would also break with League precedent by the requirement that no state could resign. They also would change the provision which, in the League, called for automatic rotation of the nonpermanent membership on the Council.

Allies Urged to Plan League to Keep Peace

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 27

Prompt establishment of a United Nations commission to develop a plan for a postwar international organization to maintain peace was recommended March 25 by the Committee on Postwar Problems of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The proposal was one of seven for consideration to the Chamber's 1,900 members. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., heads the committee.

Other recommendations:

Immediate consideration by the United Nations of social, economic and political questions.

Exercise of interim powers by the United Nations to prevent the Axis from taking up arms again and establishment of a general international political organization.

Participation by the United States in the early establishment of "instrumentalities" for peaceful settlement of international disputes by conciliation and conference.

Reaffirmation of the Chamber's advocacy of United States membership on a permanent court of international justice.

Maintenance of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, making its services available to all nations.

Establishment of a permanent international institute to study and report to international and national bodies "on the problem of developing the principles and procedures of international justice."

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
Adams Exp 1/29	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Adams-Millis ¼e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	1	21	21	21	
Air Reduction 1a	5	42	41⅞	41⅞	
Alaska Juneau	14	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	75	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	7	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Alleg pr pf	8	53	52¼	52¼	—1¼
Allegh L Stl .35e	5	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
Allen Indust 3/4g	2	10¾	10¾	10⅞	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	145½	145¼	145¼	+ ¼
Allied Mills 2g	74	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Allied Strs pf 5	1	100	100	100	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	12	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
AmAgChDef 1.20	3	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
Am Airlines 1¼g	8	64¾	64	64	—1¾
Am Bk Note .40e	6	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Am Bank N of 3 †	70	63½	63	63½	+ ½
Am Bosch ½e	6	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Am BrSh pf 5¼ †	40	128	128	128	
Am Cable & Rad	23	9⅛	9	9	
Am Can 3	1	F63⅝	86¾	86¾	— ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	50	176	175	175	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	43	37¼	35½	36⅛	—1⅝
Am C&F pf 14⅛g	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	—1⅝
Am Chain & C 2	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	10	113½	113½	113½	+1
Am Crystal Sug	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	20	102	102	102	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	5	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
Am Export L 2	3	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Am For Pow	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Am&FPS6pf 13⅛k	1	78	78	78	— ¼
Am&FP 2of	18	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
Am-Haw SS ¾e	12	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Am Hide & Leath	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	65½	65	65½	— ¼
Am Ice	55	7⅞	7⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 11½e	6	72	71	71	—1
Am Interna ½e	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive ¾e	28	78⅜	78¼	78½	— ¼
Am Locom pf 7	4	91¼	91	91¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdv .80	12	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
Am Metal (1¼e)	3	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	
Am Pow & Lt	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	10	51	49⅞	50¼	— ¾
Am P&L 55 pf	14	47	46⅛	46⅛	—1
Am Rad&StS .10e	27	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Am R Mill .20e	8	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
AmRollMpf 4½ †	30	66½	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅞
Am Smelt & R 2	3	38	37⅞	38	
Am Snuff 1.20e	2	42	42	42	— ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores 3e	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	3	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	5	157½	157⅜	157½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	6	62¾	62⅝	62¾	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	70	143	143	143	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	14	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	4	45½	45	45	— ½
Am Wat Wks	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Woolen	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Con 1/2e	18	26¾	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock G.15e	5	25⅛	25	25	
Arch-Dan-M (1½e)	2	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Armour&Co conf3k	1	85	85	85	
Armstrong Crk 1¼e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Artkem Corp 10e	1	97⅛	69⅞	97⅛	— ¼
Artkem Co pf 7 †	10	110	110	110	
Artkem Co pf 9 †	20	97½	97½	97½	
Assd Dry Gd pf 7	100	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	20	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 11½e	24	67½	67	67	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	90	89¾	89¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3a	7	78½	78	78	— ¼
At Refining (1¼e)	8	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
At Ref pf 4 †	20	111½	111½	111½	
Atlas Corp (1¼e)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Prod 2¼e †	90	56½	56½	56½	
Aust Nichols	1	8	8	8	
Aviation Co 20g	22	4	3⅞	4	
Baldwin Loco pf11¼e	26	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	69	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Barker of 22¼ †	40	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	7	8	7⅞	8	
Beatrice Cr 1.25e	2	24	23½	24	+ ½
Beech Aire 1a	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Bendix-Hem .80	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾e	5	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
Best Foods ½e	15	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	6	60	59⅝	59⅝	
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	3	41	40½	41	+ ½
Black-Knox .15e	4	9	9	9	
Bliss & La ¼e	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
Blockhidge .45e †	60	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane2o	10	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	90⅛	90	90	
Bon Ami B	1	35	5	35	— ¼
Borden Co .40 e	13	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ½
Boston & Maine	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Branniff Airw .60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	8	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	14	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Brklyn Un Gas 1½g	4	20	20	20	— ¼
Brown Shoe 2	1	42½	42½	42½	
Brunswik-Balke ¾e	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Budd Mfg	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	40	60¾	60½	60½	— ½
Budd Wheel 1/2g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Buffalo Forge 45e	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Bulova Watch 2	6	33	33	33	+ ½
Bur Mills (.40e)	5	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Bur Add Ma .20e	18	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term 1¼e	2	5⅛	5	5	
Bush TBpf12½k †	6	50	49⅝	50	+1
Bush Tpf 6 †	40	68	67	68	+2
Butler Bros (.15e)	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾g	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	6	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
Calumet&Hec .20e	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Campbell Wy ¼e	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Can Dry Ale ¾e	13	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	30	39	39	39	
Canad Pacific ½2e	11	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
Cannon Mills 2	2	44	43¾	44	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	20	46	46	46	—1
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	2	56¾	56¾	56¾	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	20	148½	148¼	148¼	— ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
Celanese Cp 1/10f*	6	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅝
Celanese pr pf 7 †	30	120¾	120⅜	120¾	
Celotex Corp ½	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	103	103	103	
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	28	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½ †	30	109½	109¼	109¼	— ¼
Cent R R N J	5	13¾	13	13	— ¼
CentVioletaSug 1g	5	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
Cerro de Pas ¾e	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Certain-teed Prod	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	170	63¼	62½	62½	— ¼
Chain Belt ¼e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Champ Pap&F ¼e	1	25	25	25	
Checker Cab	7	32½	32½	32½	—1½
Ches & Ohio 3	36	46⅞	46¾	46¾	
Ches Corp Va	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Chi&E Ill 1/2g	15	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1e	43	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	26	7½	7¼	7¼	
Chi Grt W pf 5¾k	9	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
Chi No West wi	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Chi No West pf wi	17	55⅜	55	55⅛	— ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	3	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ½
Chi PT prf21½ †	10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
Childs Co	16	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾e	8	84⅞	84¼	84¼	— ¼
City I&F 1.20	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
City Invest	120	59	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅞
City Stores	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Clark Equip ¾e	1	39	39	39	— ½
Clev G B of 5 †	1	106	106	106	—3
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	11	36	35½	35½	
Cluett Peab 1½e	9	36⅜	36	36	+ ⅝
Coca-Cola A 3	20	66½	65⅝	65¾	+ ¼
Colgate-P-P 1½a	2	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Collins & Aik 1¼e	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Collins&Aik pf5 †	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
Col & South	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
Col & South 1st 4	50	20	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
Col & South 2nf †	10	18	18	18	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	447,730
1944 volume to date	57,931,824
1943 volume to date	71,044,969

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	52.6	Prev. day	52.6
Month ago	51.4	Year ago	47.8
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Columb B'casti.40e	2	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
Colum B'cast B.40e	1	29	29	29	
Colum G&E .10e	40	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	30	78½	78½	78½	
Colum Pict ⅜e	7	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
Colum Carbon 4	1	90	90	90	— ½
Coml Credit 3	10	41⅛	40⅞	41	— ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	8	44¼	44⅛	44¼	
Coml Solv .60g	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Comm'wlth&South	44	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Com&Sou pf 1¼k	2	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	21	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Conde Nast ¾g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar ½e	3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ½
Cons Copper .20g	2	37⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	37	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	17	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cons Filmt pf 1¼k	6	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries 60	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	19	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	17	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	8	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	50	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	
Container Co 1.4e	17	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅜e	3	9⅛	9	9	
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1.4e	4	37½	37½	37½	
Cont Motors .15e	22	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cont Oil Del .30e	3	32¼	32	32	— ¼
Cooper Bess 1.4e	2	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Cooper Bess pf3 †	20	42	42	42	
CopperweldStl .80	5	16½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
CornwStr pf2½ †	12	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Corn Prod 2.60	6	57	56½	56½	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 †	120	178½	177½	177½	—1½
Cornell-D E .20e	6	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Coty Internat	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1.4e	11	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Crown Cork&S 3.4g	1	34	34	34	
Crucit Zeller 1	12	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	160	98⅛	98¼	98¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	3	32⅞	31⅝	31¾	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	3	27	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Curtis Publishing	26	6¼	6	6	
Curtis Pub pf5g	230	108	108	108	—1½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ½
Curtiss-Wright¼g	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	17⅛	17	17	
Cutler-Ham .35e	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Davison Chem 1a	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Decca Record 1.20	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	7	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	— ¾
Deere&Co pf 1.40	6	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
Del & Hudson	54	31¾	30½	30½	
Del Lack&West	45	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Detroit Ed .30e	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	120	35	34½	34½	—1⅜
Diam Match 1½	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
Diam Matchpf1¾	4	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
Diam T Motor ¾e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	121	35⅞	34⅜	35½	+1¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	30	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Doehler Die C 3e	3	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	9	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
Douglas Airc 5g	4	53½	52½	52½	— 1½
Dow Chem 3	1	121	121	121	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
Duffmll Int	65	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¼e	16	145	144	144	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	4	37⅜	37	37	— ¾
Eastern R Mill .10e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	165	165	165	+1
El Auto-Lite ½e	4	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ½
Electric Boat 1a4e	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
El Power & Lt	14	4½	4½	4½	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	85½	85	85	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	41¾	41½	41½	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Endicott-John 3	2	62	61	61	— ¾
Eng Pub Service	21	12	11¾	11⅞	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	140	96	94½	94½	—1½
EPS$5Jan5f5½ †	250	99¼	98½	98¼	— ¾
Eng P S $6pf6 †	60	101	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
Equity Off Bldg	56	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie RR 1g	2	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	33	13	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	3	56	56	56	+ ¾
Eureka V Cl 1¾e	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
Evans Prods ⅓e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	24	24	24	
Farns Tel&Rad 1o	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	6	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Fed M & S 1.2e	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	100½	100½	100½	
Fed Mot Truck .40	24	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Federat D Sts 1½	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼ †	90	94½	94	94½	
Ferro Enam ¼e	7	22	19½	20	+ ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	48⅜	48	48	— ⅜
Firestone T&R ¾e	2	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½a	1	39½	39½	39½	
Flintkote .15e	5	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	
Follansbee Stl	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
FollansbeeStlpf	120	52¼	52½	52½	—1
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14	14	14	
Foster Wheeler	26	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
FostWhlpf 1½ †	60	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
Fruehauf T of	1410	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gabriel Co	4	5⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair Robert .30g	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co1.2e †	100	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .30e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze .60g	32	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf1¾k †	60	92½	92	92	—1
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	70	148	148	148	—1
Gen Elec 1.40	38	36¼	35⅞	36	
Gen Foods 1.60	14	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	20	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf	100	119	119	119	+2
Gen Motors 3.4e	4	57¾	57⅜	57½	
Gen Motors Corp	4	0	57¾	57⅜	57½	— ⅛
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	1	22½	22¼	22½	
Gen Real & Util	27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	4	73⅛	73	73⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30e	12	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾e	7	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¾k †	40	83½	83½	83½	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Gen Time Inst ¾e	2	21½	21½	21½	
Gen T&R 1g	5	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	20	102	102	102	
Gillette Saf R .80	9	11⅜	11	11	
Gimbel Bros .15e	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Glidden Co .30e	9	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Gobel Adolf	149	2⅛	1⅞	2	
Goebel Brew .20	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Goodrich(BF) ½e	9	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
GoodyearT&R ½e	6	43⅞	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
GoodyearT&R pf 5	2	109½	109½	109½	
Goth Hosiery ½g	8	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Goth Hosierypf7 †	70	107½	107½	107½	
Graham-Paige Mot	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Granby Con Min	8	4⅛	4	4	
Grand Union 1g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	16	16	16	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	9	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	27	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ½
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	149	148¾	149	—1
Green H L 2a	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	20	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Guantan Sug pf †	60	141	141	141	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	33	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	52	52	52	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .10e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	4	16⅞	16½	16½	
Hayes Indust ¾ae	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Hercules Motor 1	4	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Hercules Pow ½e	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¾
Hersh Cn cv pf 4a	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
Holly Sugar 1	4	15¾	15	15⅜	+ ¼
Homestake Min	16	41⅜	40¾	41¼	— ⅜
Houd-Hers B ¼e	1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Household Fin 4	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1
HoustonL&P 3.60	7	64¼	63¾	64	+ ¼
Houston Oil	23	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	
Hudson & Man pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	23½	23½	23½	
Hudson Mot .10e	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Hupp Motor	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Sees No Early Postwar Boom In Real Estate

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Fla.—During World War I, prices of city real estate remained almost stationary; but between 1910-20 the value of farm lands doubled. After the last war, we had from 1920-26 a great industrial boom and city land prices greatly increased. Farm workers migrated to city industrial jobs at that time and farm prices dropped. This resulted in a tremendous slump in the value of farm land and lower crop prices.

During World War II prices for city rents have increased about 8 per cent; but with prices of agricultural products nearly 90 per cent above prewar levels, we again have greatly inflated farm land values. Will history repeat, or reverse, the relative position of farm and urban property?

Booms are usually preceded by a rise in the net income of real properties and a subsequent rise in the sales prices of existing buildings. This stimulates new building and is followed by a demand for vacant land on which to build new properties. There results an oversupply of homes, apartments, stores, hotels and offices. Rents fall and new construction no longer becomes profitable. The demand for land drops and sales prices fall. This is the real estate cycle.

Real Estate Price Rise

In 90 per cent of 280 cities, real estate prices have risen about 12 per cent in the past two years. In Chicago, it is reported that apartment buildings increased in sales prices about $200 a room from 1936 to the middle of 1943. There has since been a further rise of 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Notwithstanding rent control, New York has seen a rising price for apartment building. In Boston, there is a great demand for these properties at prices well above conservative values. In Miami, for similar structures, prices have increased 25 per cent to 35 per cent in the last three years.

There has been very little price increase in vacant city land during World War II. Postwar demand for suburban home sites has increased slightly the price of land near some large cities. The fear of inflation has helped the sale of small farms but not yet the sale of city property. In most cities, the assessed value of land has not been sufficiently deflated from the peak prices of the '20s to warrant interest.

It takes a generation to recover from a collapse in city real estate such as occurred in New York from 1929-32. Improved real estate —that is land with buildings— still sells at prices below the reproduction cost, less depreciation. Hence, no income is left for the land. As a result, there is no pressing demand for new city space which in turn would absorb land values and lead to a land boom.

A population rise might boom city real estate. However, the nation's rate of growth, and particularly urban population, has been falling. The trend to the suburbs should increase after the War. Improved transit facilities may result in suburban living out-pacing residential growth in the cities.

Factors in Rising Demand

Well-managed cities with efficient traffic controls, handy subways and honest assessments may see a rising demand for city homes. New domestic conveniences and an increase in domestic employees may help cities regain their popularity. City real estate has been so long depressed there may be a natural swing in the other direction; but I now see no convincing signs thereof.

Individuals concerned over the national debt and over the value of their savings, now totaling $50,000,000,000, may be drawn to tangible properties. This is now noted in the demand by city dwellers for small farms. City real estate may follow in turn. Much depends upon the people's attitude toward inflation. As a part of the inflationary process, city real estate may again boom; but John Q. Public has not yet got frightened.

I, therefore, now foresee no boom in either city or farm lands directly following the war. If, however, you plan to build a home in the suburbs of some city after the war you may well buy your land and make your plans now. Otherwise, perhaps you better wait until the postwar slump.

Another thing: Although inflation should sometime help the price of all real estate, yet during the next few years inflation will be only gradual as it has been during the past. It will take a violent inflation scare to boost real estate prices and such may not come until 1950-55.

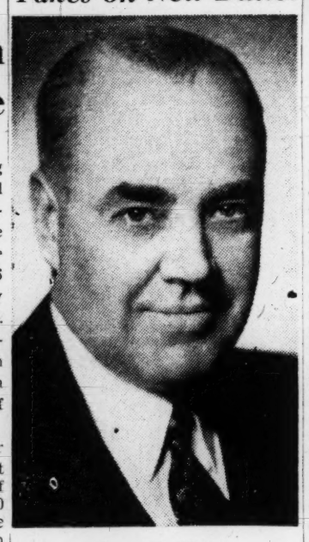
National Container Buys Bedford Pulp & Paper Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Container Corporation has purchased outstanding capital of the Bedford Pulp and Paper Company, a Virginia company engaged in the manufacture of corrugated board. The purchase price was said to have been about $1,576,000 for 90,000 shares of Bedford's outstanding stock.

The Bedford Pulp and Paper Company is owned by the Marcuse interests of Richmond and New York, and its plant is located at Big Island, near Bedford, Va. M. M. Marcuse is chairman of the board; M. E. Marcuse is president, and I. J. Marcuse is vice-president.

Takes on New Duties



Elmer H. White

Appointed general manager of United States Rubber Company's fuel cell division. Mr. White is also general manager of the company's footwear division.

Reserve Finds High Level of Industrial Activity in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial activity was maintained at a high level in February and the early part of March with commodity prices and retail sales little changed.

The board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial activity advanced one point last month to 243 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

Steel production continued its rise, and output of nonferrous metals held steady as increases in other metals offset curtailment of alumium production.

Textile activity was maintained at the January level, the board said, and production of most manufactured food products declined less than usual at this season.

February fuel production rose slightly to exceed that of the same month a year ago by 10 per cent, with anthracite coal output up 19 per cent as a result of a seven-day work week.

The board said retail food prices declined 1 per cent from mid-January to mid-February, due chiefly to seasonal price decreases of eggs and citrus fruit, but that cost of other goods and services advanced slightly.

Nation's Steel Mills Still Holding Near Capacity Operations

CLEVELAND (AP)—Steel demands are holding steady and "pressure for shipment is strong, production being at a high point and tonnage moving from mills at a record rate," says the magazine Steel.

"Most emphasis is on flat-rolled steel, plates and sheets, but bars are gaining momentum after the lull early in the year," the publication observes. "Aided by heavy demand for light sections for shipbuilding, structural steel deliveries are somewhat more extended.

"Sheared and strip plates fill mill capacity to late August and September, Navy and Maritime Commission needs leading, with miscellaneous needs showing increase."

Steel notes continued activity in railroad equipment inquiries.

"Office of Defense Transportation has asked allocation of 2,200,000 tons of steel rails for 1944," says the magazine, "compared with 1,538,943 tons delivered in 1943. Rail mills are operating at capacity to meet deliveries on approved tonnages."

Nation-wide steel works operations last week gained one half point to 98½ per cent of capacity.

Living Costs Decline 0.5 P. C. in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Living costs of the average family of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States declined 0.5 per cent from January to February, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Food declined 1.4 per cent, but clothing rose 0.4 per cent, fuel and light 0.9 per cent, and sundries 0.1 per cent.

The Board's index of the cost of living (1923=100) stood at 103.4 in February, against 103.9 in January and 101.9 in February, 1943.

The level of living costs was 1.5 per cent higher than that of a year ago. Fuel and light showed the greatest advance over February, 1943, with an increase of 4 per cent. Other advances during the 12 months were: Sundries, 3.8 per cent, and clothing, 3.4 per cent. Housing remained unchanged, while food declined 0.4 per cent.

The purchasing power of the dollar, on the basis of 100 cents to the dollar in 1923, which amounted to 96.2 cents in January, rose to 96.7 in February. It stood at 98.1 cents in February, 1943.

Calif. Citrus Outlook Average

SAN FRANCISCO—Forecasts of the California 1943-44 citrus crop reports prospects for an average yield this season of about 30,800,000 boxes of Valencia oranges and 20,944,000 of navel and miscellaneous. Lemons and grapefruit will account for 17,407,000 additional boxes, says the Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Puget Sound Utility Is Prospering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual report of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, third largest electric utility on the Pacific Coast, just received by stockholders, is of more than usual interest because of the current attempt of the Bonneville administration, the City of Seattle and various public utility districts, to purchase the company's electric properties. Mr. Frank McLaughlin, president of the company, here in the East on business, says that the company's counsel advises him that the Bonneville Administrator is without power to make any firm bid for his company's properties.

"Despite the most vigorous and all-out attempts to take business and property away from it on an unfair basis during the past 10 years, the company is at present doing more business at lower rates than ever before," Mr. McLaughlin said.

Operating revenues in 1943 were nearly twice those for 1933, while net earnings were more than six times those for the prior period.

The company established new all-time peaks in 1943 with operating revenues of $24,705,051, an increase of 13.4 per cent over 1942 and net earnings of $5,398,242, up 62.3 per cent, equal after preferred dividends to $2.21 a share of common stock. Dividends of 60 and 30 cents per share were paid on the new common stock of Nov. 1, 1943, and Feb. 15, 1944, respectively.

On April 1 Puget Power will put into effect rate reductions throughout its territory which will save customers about $700,000 annually.

Debt retirement amounted to $1,122,709 and necessary construction work totaled $3,185,805. On March 1, 1944, the company paid an additional $1,000,000 on its bank loan, reducing the total to $4,500,000.

On Sept. 13, 1943, the recapitalization plan became effective and ownership and control of the company passed from the holding company to a group of approximately 15,000 stockholders, a majority of whom live in the State of Washington.

Looking over the prospects for the current year, Mr. McLaughlin said that preliminary estimates indicate that the balance for common dividends for 1944 would be in the neighborhood of $2 per share of common stock.

Cons. Vultee Head Denies Exorbitant Profits in Aviation

SAN DIEGO, CALIF. (AP)—Harry Woodhead, President of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, in an address at a Junior Chamber of Commerce dinner, denied that the aircraft industry is making exorbitant profits.

He said that because the aircraft industry passed through a period of unprecedented expansion in the short space of two years, it is faced with many financial problems that other industries were able to solve in an orderly fashion.

"The aircraft industry's average profits last year on the basis of sales was 2.6 per cent. Consolidated's average was 3.6 per cent on sales."

Mr. Woodhead said a recent news story from Washington quoted Consolidated's profits as being 558.2 per cent. This figure, said, was the alleged profit before taxes.

"There is no such thing as profits before taxes. Taxes are as much an expense of doing business as any of the other items of cost, such as material, tools and labor."

Industrial Alcohol 1944 Needs Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—Industrial alcohol requirements for 1944 total 638,900,000 gallons for military, lend-lease and other purposes—an increase of 209,000,000 gallons over 1943, a Senate agriculture subcommittee was told.

Dr. Walter G. Whitman, assistant director of the War Production Board chemicals bureau, said prospective U. S. production and imports for 1944 were about 30,000,000 gallons short of the indicated requirements, indicating need for expansion.

Whitman said stocks of alcohol owned by the Defense Supplies Corporation totaled 86,000,000 gallons at the end of 1943 and these had dropped to 78,600,000 at the end of February.

Aircraft Engine Output Found 364 P. C. Above '41

DETROIT (AP)—The trade publication Automotive & Aviation industries in its annual statistical issue will say that aircraft engine production in the United States has increased 364 per cent in the last two years.

The survey says:

"Airplane engine output in 1941 totaled 50,684 units. This jumped to 148,663 engines in 1942 and 235,338 engines in 1943. During the same period airplane production climbed 345 per cent. . . . More than 135,000 planes and over 385,000 airplane engines have been produced since Pearl Harbor and up to last Jan. 1."

Other figures on war production in the publication will disclose that the United States manufactured 29,500 tanks and 22,200 self-propelled artillery vehicles in 1943. Other combat vehicles, such as scout cars, totaled 47,000 units.

General Motors Plans Outlay Of $500 Million After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The General Motors Corporation is prepared to spend approximately $500,000,000 in the postwar period for expansion, reconversion, modernization of existing equipment, and retooling for postwar products, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board, declared in a statement to stockholders.

"General Motors," he said, "believes an opportunity is presented to the nation in the postwar period to attain new high levels of production and new standards of national income."

Although winning the war, he said, must continue to be the prime objective, management has also the responsibility of planning for reconversion and "delays in converting plants to civilian production will cause unnecessary unemployment and importantly retard the restoration of a peacetime economy."

Wartime Inventories

"General Motors," he said, "has on hand about $500,000,000 of wartime inventories, mostly work in process and raw materials. Almost all of this inventory must be removed from the plants before new stocks of material required for peacetime production can be accumulated."

Regarding the disposal of plants now being operated but not owned by the corporation, he said it would be most constructive if the government could establish policies and outline procedures at the earliest possible date. Disposition must also be made, he asserted, of thousands of government-owned machine tools before plants can be cleared for the resumption of peacetime production.

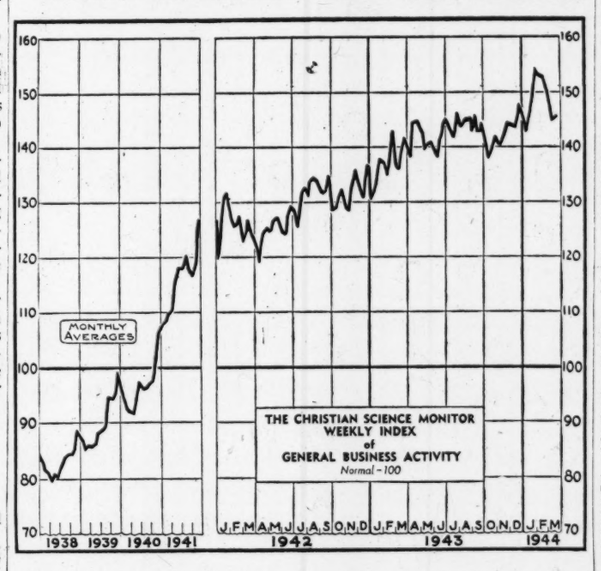
"Much comment with regard to the so-called postwar car," Mr. Sloan continued, "has failed to take into account either the high degree of concentration which currently is, and must still be, applied to the war production job or the time element involved in developing and engineering a new product."

Modified Prewar Models

Pointing out that the first cars produced will be modified versions, fundamentally speaking, of those in production before Pearl Harbor, he added it is important, not only in motorcars but in all industrial products, that every effort should be put forth to make available to the public advanced designs at the earliest time practicable.

"To facilitate this most desirable objective, it is essential that development work in the design of new products and in the redesign of existing ones be inaugurated as soon as materials and manpower can be released for experimental projects. The winning of the war is and always will be the prime objective until the war is actually won, but proper and intelligent planning for reconversion constitutes an essential policy for the longer term."

Upturn in Monitor Index Halts Decline of Past Month


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal - 100
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M

The sharp decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was checked during the week ended March 18. The index registered 145.4 (prel.) compared with 144.9 for the previous week, and 138.7 for the week ended March 20, a year ago.

Bank debits outside New York City topped expectations for a seasonal rise. The moderate gain in this series offset declines in the other two components.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings resumed the advance which was interrupted in the previous week but the gain was smaller than usual for the week. Electric power production declined slightly more than seasonally.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*March 18, 1944	March 11, 1944	March 20, 1943
Combined Index	145.4	144.9	138.7
Bk debits outside NYC	172.5	168.8	164.4
Elec power production	134.0	134.7	127.2
Misc. carloadings	129.6	131.3	124.6

*Preliminary.

Retail Prices 33 to 50 P. C. Higher Than in '40 Forecast for Postwar Era

NEW YORK (AP) — American consumers will pay one-third to one-half more for goods in the postwar era than they did in 1940, a Westinghouse economic research committee predict.

Economists representing the electrical manufacturing firm asserted such a price level would be only 10 to 20 per cent above current prices, but warned that the increase would be sufficiently above pre-war levels to warrant serious consideration.

The Westinghouse study covers price trends from World War I up to the present. Supporting their predictions of higher postwar prices the economists point to behavior of prices following the first world war, adding that, "after that conflict prices generally rose from 25 to 30 per cent in the year from 1919 to 1920 and averaged over the 1921-29 period more than 40 per cent above the prewar level."

The committee said that monetary pressure behind prices is greater now than it was during the first world war.

"Savings during this war," it continued, "have expanded much more than in the last war in dollar amount and in relation to national income and civilian spending." This, in the opinion of the committee, indicates an "unstable condition at least." The increase in savings was estimated to be evenly divided between business concerns and individuals.

The Westinghouse group does not look for runaway prices following the end of hostilities. "Confidence in the first year after the war is unlikely to be so extreme or so general," it said, "as to cause a wild upsurge in prices generally associated with the term 'inflation.'"

The report anticipates that even if price controls should be continued after the war. They, "are likely to do more than slow down price increases justified by market conditions and higher costs."

Booklet Analyzes Rail Bond Investment Merits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In a new booklet dealing with the investment merits of selected railroad bonds, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., express the opinion that "today's railroads are a revitalized and, to a large extent, a reorganized industry both from the standpoint of operations and financial structure. The industry is one for which the public has new respect and appreciation growing out of its courageous prewar accomplishments and its amazing wartime record of achievement.

"Instead of being a declining industry it appears to be entering a new phase of development which, if not as expansive and dynamic as in its earlier phases, promises to be at least more stabilized and certainly no less necessary to the growth and well-being of the nation."

The booklet surveys the railroad situation at various stages—prewar, wartime and current—also discusses their postwar outlook. It concludes by outlining recommended standards for investment selection in the railroad field.

B. F. Goodrich Announces New-Type Synthetic Rubber

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Development of a new-type synthetic rubber, designed to reduce processing and handling time and to provide greater resistance to road wear when made into tires, was announced by John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co.

Mr. Collyer said Col. Bradley Dewey, rubber administrator, had aided in obtaining permission from government agencies to start immediate manufacture of the new synthetic, which is of the butadiene type.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 23 leading cities in the week ended March 22 amounted to $10,879,946,000, a sharp rise over both the preceding week and in the like period of 1943, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Clearings at New York rose to the highest volume in 13 years, while the total in outside cities was the largest in 13½ years. The amount was $1,851,545,000 above the preceding week.

Martin's 1943 Sales Volume $632,163,870

BALTIMORE (AP)—Sales of the Glenn L. Martin Co. in 1943 were nearly double those of 1942 at $632,163,870, the big aircraft concern said in its annual report.

Martin showed a consolidated net income of $12,437,583, equivalent of $11.15 a capital share, compared with $6,658,809 or $6.01 a share in 1942.

The company pointed out this was 1.97 per cent on sales for 1943 and still subject to renegotiation. It noted, however, that the company had reviewed its contracts and that sales as reported were $18,191,148 under actual contract prices.

The 1943 net was after a $7,000,000 reserve for contingencies, which compared with a $3,000,000 reserve in 1942.

Glenn L. Martin, president, said that during 1943 the company "faced increasing manpower difficulties," and that Selective Service took 8,366 men from the Baltimore plant alone. Mr. Martin asserted there is a "distinct need" in the aircraft industry for a tax free reserve from current earnings to meet postwar problems. The company set its reserves aside last year and in 1942 from funds left after taxes.

American Airlines Inc. reports net profit for 1943 of $3,192,969 equal to $5.18 a common share after preferred dividends, compared with $3,851,714 in 1942 which included $834,846 from the sale of flight equipment. Excluding this non-recurring profit item, per share earnings for 1942 were $4.88. The company reports establishment, in a little over a year, of overseas crossings on regular schedules comparable to those maintained in the United States.

The Mengel Co., hardwood lumber firm, reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $748,360 equal to $1.40 a share after preferred dividends, compared with $770,423 or $1.45 in 1942.

General Aniline & Film Corp. reports net income for 1943, after all charges and provision of $1,000,000 for special accruals due to air-time operations, of $3,624,800 equal to $4.95 a share on outstanding common "A" stock, compared with revised 1942 net income of $3,374,217 or $4.61 a share. Sales for 1943 were $58,807,790, establishing a new high, 36 per cent above 1942 sales.

Webster Eisenlohr, Inc., cigar manufacturers, report 1943 net profit of $580,137, equal to $1.40 a share on the common stock. This compared with $235,751 or 49 cents a share in 1941.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. shows consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $10,894,428 equal after preferred dividends to 36 cents a common share, compared with revised net income for 1942 of $10,824,067 or 36 cents a share.

Wheeling Steel Corp. reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $4,339,246 equal to $4.43 a common share, compared with $4,441,964 or $4.61 in 1942. The company reported net sales of $121,359,352, against 1942 sales of $118,988,790.

The White Motor Co. reported a 1943 net income, after charges including $2,010,000 for estimated renegotiation and $500,000 for a reconversion fund, of $3,090,109, equal to $4.94 per share, against $3,189,119 net income, or $5.10 per share, before renegotiation in 1942. President Robert F. Black said the company established a new net sales record of $156,640,142 last year, compared to $132,152,251 the previous year.

Koppers Co. and subsidiaries show net profit for the year 1943 of $3,612,762, equal to $2.41 a common share, against $3,475,915 or $2.28 a common share in 1942. Renegotiation for 1942 made no change in net income, the company said, while proceedings for 1943 have not begun.

Central Power & Light Co. reports net income for 1943 was $1,974,723, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $5.63 a common share, compared with $2,054,328 or $6 a common share in the preceding year.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. reports consolidated net income for 1943 of $1,709,899 equal to $1.48 a share, compared with $860,668 or 97 cents in 1942.

Timken-Detroit Axle Co. reports net profit for the six months ended Dec. 31 of $2,529,522 equal to $2.55 a share, compared with $2,769,955 or $2.79 a share in the corresponding 1942 period.

Industrial Rayon Corp. today reported 1943 net earnings after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, of $1,642,083, or $2.16 per common share, compared with $2,006,363, or $2.64, in 1942.

Timken Roller Bearing Co. reports consolidated income for the year ended Dec. 31, after reserves for contingencies, of $6,429,163, equal to $2.65 a share, compared with $6,475,282, or $2.68, in 1942. The report said results for 1943 are subject to renegotiation for which provision was made on the general basis as that for 1942. Timken Ordnance Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, which produced about 80,000 heavy gun barrels for the services from April 1, 1942, to March 1 this year, has been ordered to go on a stand-by basis by the War Department, the report said.

Cannon Mills Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $3,867,217, equal to $3.87 a share, compared with $4,560,544, or $4.62, in 1942.

Champion Paper & Fibre Co. reports consolidated net income for the 12 weeks ended Jan. 30 of $325,388 equal to 36 cents a common share, compared with $478,802 or 64 cents a share in the comparable period a year ago. For the first three quarters of the fiscal year covering 40 weeks ended Jan. 30, the company reported net income of $1,523,609 or $2.02 a common share, against $2,088,486 or $3.04 a share for the previous comparable period.

Garlock Packing Co. reports net income for 1943 of $999,359 equal to $4.77 a common share, against 1942 net of $1,106,355 or $5.28 a share.

General Cable Co. reports 1943 net profit of $2,078,116 equal to $13.83 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, compared with $2,786,171 or $18.57 a preferred share in 1942. The company reported dividends unpaid on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $52.50 a share. Earnings in 1943 on class "A" stock were $3.35 a share, compared with $5.66 the previous year, and unpaid dividends for the year 1941 amount to $4 a share. Common stock earnings in 1942 amounted to 76 cents a share.

Munsingwear, Inc., reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $443,273 equal to $3.16 a common share, compared with $400,484 or $2.86 in 1942. Sales in 1943 were $15,137,385, against $12,620,115 in the preceding year.

Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, Ltd., reports 1943 net profit of $988,261 or $1.67 a common share, compared with $1,135,096 or $2.11 in 1942.

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation reported net income for the year ended Nov. 30, 1943, of $19,267,941. This is equivalent to $13.76 a share on the common. The net income figure is subject to renegotiation and includes data for Vultee Aircraft from March 31 to Nov. 30, 1943. Combined net income for Consolidated Aircraft Corporation and Vultee for the year ended Nov. 30, 1942, after final renegotiation, was $12,551,011, or $8.86 per share.

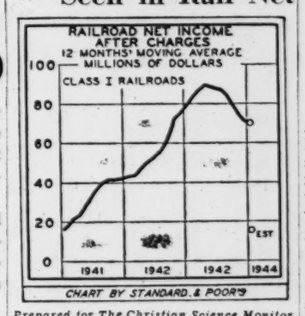
Union Wire Rope Corp. reports net income for the year 1943 of $381,581 equal to $3.67 a share, compared with $481,091 or $4.63 in 1942. Net sales for the two years were $6,947,820 and $5,605,990 respectively.

Universal Match Corp. reports 1943 net earnings of $712,882 equal to $5.16 a share, compared with a 1942 net of $499,822 or $3.62 a share.

United Gas Improvement Co. and subsidiaries report net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $10,735,324 equal to 38 cents a common share, compared with $15,838,818 or 52 cents in 1942. The company reported that 1943 share earnings are after six months' dividend requirements on preferred stock which was called for retirement in June.

Granite City Steel Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $534,270, equal to $1.45 a share, compared with $616,275 or $1.61 a share in 1942. The company reports no refund to the Government was necessary after renegotiation on 1942 profits and none is expected to be required on 1943 earnings.

Further Decline Seen in Rail Net



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Rail earnings will continue to decline in the next few months, according to Standard & Poor's.

Patents Key Weapon Of Small Business, Says N. A. M. Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Patents are the slingshots that make it possible for little businesses to compete wtih the Goliaths of industry, R. J. Dearborn, president of the Texaco Development Corporation, said today upon accepting the chairmanship of the committee on patents of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"If America is to have enough jobs after the war we must encourage invention in small business," Mr. Dearborn said. "Invention and small business depend on patents. They protect the little fellow from having his ideas pirated."

Mr. Dearborn said the N. A. M. patents committee has two major purposes—to develop a better understanding of patents and inventions and to improve the U. S. patent system. The committee is one of several association committees studying war and postwar problems.

"Many Americans do not understand that patents stimulate competition," he added. "Every new idea disclosed in a patent adds to our fund of knowledge. Every invention spurs competitors to find a better one."

The committee has developed a series of 11 recommendations for improvement in the U. S. patent system, according to Mr. Dearborn, many of them pertaining to simplification of procedure with the patent office to prevent unnecessary delay and expense.

Membership of the committee consists of 48 industrialists and scientists from various parts of the country. Vice-Chairman is Otto S. Schairer, vice-president in charge of the R. C. A. laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America.

Record 1944 Gross Farm Income Seen By Treasury Expert

NEW YORK (AP)—A record high for annual gross farm income throughout the nation—$23,500,000,000—was forecast for 1944 by Field Director Robert W. Coyne of the Treasury Department war finance division.

Saying the figure topped the previous record year, 1933, by $4,500,000,000, Mr. Coyne told a division regional agricultural conference it represented money obtained from product sales plus "off the farm" wages earned by farmers.

He told the delegates, from 12 northeastern states, that farmers were buying war bonds at a rate matching that set by small businessmen.

Boston & Maine Breaks Records

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported seven new operating records during 1943 while hauling the largest volume of freight traffic in its history.

The road's 111th annual report revealed that the B. & M. moved 4,811,142,000 revenue ton miles of freight last year and added that new records in operating efficiency were established for:

Gross tons for each train; train miles per train hour; gross ton miles per train hour; freight car miles per day; freight car load; net one miles per car day, and locomotive miles per day.

The road reported net income after fixed charges of $8,898,014, for last year, a decrease of $6,661,000 from the 1942 figure.

Long-term indebtedness, including equipment obligations, was reduced by $11,083,722, the statement added, leaving a balance of all long-term debt of $111,376,399 in the hands of the public.

$9,500,000 R-K-O Notes Sold Privately

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. has arranged the sale of $9,500,000 of 12½ year, 3¼ per cent serial notes of its subsidiary the B. F. Keith Corp. to the First National Bank of Boston, it was learned.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to refund $5,500,000 in 4¼ per cent notes held by the Equitable Life Assurance Co., $810,000 held by New York Life and to retire about $2,000,000 in various savings bank loans.

Arrangements have also been made for calling $1,300,000 of Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. preferred stock outstanding.

The new loan has been privately placed and there will be no public offering.

Nelson, Eccles Urge Controls Be Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two of the Administration's top men—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson and Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner S. Eccles—have urged Congress to keep the country under stabilization controls beyond the war's end.

Mr. Nelson declared, however, that the need has passed for a national service act, recommended some time ago by President Roosevelt, to authorize the drafting of civilian labor for essential industries. He did say a limited service law might help break a manpower deadlock between industry and the armed forces.

Mr. Eccles told the Senate Banking Committee Congress should keep the stabilization program alive two years after the end of the war "to maintain the public faith and the value of the dollar." The committee is considering legislation to extend the Price Control Act a year beyond June 30.

A sudden release of pent-up spending as soon as hostilities end "might well be fatal" to the nation's economy, he said.

"The inflationary pressure will continue until a balanced budget is in prospect."

"Without stabilization controls business will be reluctant to undertake long-term postwar projects," Mr. Eccles declared. The Federal Reserve chairman estimated "inflationary pressure" on June 30—expiration date of the price control act—would reach $194,000,000,000 compared with $79,000,000,000 on the same date in 1941.

Mr. Nelson told the same committee that extended stabilization controls are essential and added:

"We are just approaching the peak demand for war production."

Bond Redemptions In March Already At New High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—With one week remaining in the month, March war bond redemptions already have hit a new record high of more than $216,000,000, apparently reflecting a heavy drain on savings resulting from the March 15 income tax payment date.

The March total of cash-ins through Saturday compared with Decembers' $206,900,000, the previous record, and last month's $184,800,000 figure.

This month's redemptions are running at a rate of nearly 47 per cent of sales. However, Treasury authorities believe that record purchases during the January-February Fourth War Loan, plus income-tax-paying-time, tended to slow buying in March.

There are more than $30,000,000,000 worth of U. S. savings bonds outstanding.

Mengel Registers $2,500,000 Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Mengel Company, Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of hardwood, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission $2,500,000 principal amount sinking fund debentures, due 1959.

Underwriters are F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston; Metropolitan-St. Louis Co., St. Louis; Hemphill Noyes & Co., New York, and J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville.

Part of the proceeds will be used to redeem, at 100½ per cent, $1,568,000 worth of 4½ per cent first mortgage, convertible sinking fund bonds, due 1947, and the remainder will be put in the sinking fund.

May Freeze Interest On Land Bank Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana has introduced a bill to freeze for two more years the 3½ per cent interest rate now charged upon Federal Land Bank and Land Commissioner loans.

Unless Congress extends the lower rate, the cost will automatically revert, on July 1, to 4 per cent on the Land Bank loans and 5 per cent on the Commissioner loans, Senator Wheeler said.

Treasury Offers To Exchange Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced a $5,251,000,000 exchange offering of 1-year ⅞ per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness for a similar series maturing April 1.

The exchange will be on a par for par basis with no cash subscriptions to be received.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 220

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1944.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, March 21, 1944.

Executive

Age 47, 20 years' experience engineering and accounting background, professional experience in management, thoroughly acquainted with production, costs, methods, efficient operation and industrial relations, desires position with postwar future. Available immediately. X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City 18.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

How the Sailboat Got Its Name

By Carolyn Haywood
Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Penny was eating his cereal. It was the Monday after he and Peter had been to the baseball game. Over a large spoonful of cereal, Penny said, "Are we going to 'dopt Peter today?"

"Not today, dear," said Mother. "We can't decide such an important thing in a hurry, you know. Daddy and I have decided one thing. We are going to take Peter to the seashore with us, for the summer.

"Daddy went to see him yesterday. He will go with us as soon as school is over. In the meantime, Penny, don't say anything to Peter about our adopting him. Let's keep that a secret between you and Daddy and me."

"All right," said Penny. "But some day we'll tell him the secret, won't we?"

"We'll wait and see, dear," said Mother. "We'll know by the end of the summer."

Mother's Bright Idea

A week later, school was over and Penny and Peter, Daddy and Mother, Really, Truly, and Minnie, all left for the seashore.

The little town, where Penny lived in the summer, was on a small cove. The house stood on a rocky cliff, right by the edge of the water. A flight of stone steps led down to the dock.

Daddy had a beautiful new sailboat. When Daddy wasn't sailing it, the boat was tied to the dock. There it bobbed up and down, like a restless pony.

But the sailboat hadn't any name. Daddy and Mother and Penny all tried to think of a name for the boat, but nothing sounded just right. Daddy said the boat belonged to the three of them and so it should be named for all of them.

Daddy tried to make a name out of the first letters of each of their names but Mother said it sounded like one of the kittens sneezing.

At last, Mother said that she had a name for the sailboat.

"What is it?" said Daddy and Penny, together.

"The Threeofus," said Mother.

"Why, that's wonderful!" exclaimed Daddy. "That's exactly right. Now everyone will know that The Threeofus, belongs to the three of us."

That very day, Daddy painted the sailboat's name on her stern.

Penny loved The Threeofus. Daddy taught him how to sail it. By the end of the summer, Penny could handle either the tiller or the sail.

Peter had never been in a sailboat. The first time Daddy took the two boys out for a sail, Peter said, "Gee! This is almost as wonderful as playing baseball."

Before the summer was over, both Peter and Penny could sail the boat very well indeed. Daddy said that in another year the boys would be able to take the boat out all by themselves.

"I wish we could take it out alone this year," said Penny. "Just once."

As the summer drew to a close, everyone talked of the boat race. The race was to be held on Labor Day, in the afternoon. Peter and Penny and Daddy told each other that they were sure that The Threeofus would be the winner.

"She's the fastest little sailboat in the cove," Daddy would say.

"I wish I were big enough to sail her in the race," said Penny.

"Some day you will," said Daddy.

"You don't think we're big enough, do you?" said Peter.

"No," replied Daddy. "I'll have to do it, this time."

"Well, we're going with you, aren't me?" said Penny.

Daddy didn't answer right away. Then he said, "Yes, I guess so."

"What do you mean, Daddy, by you guess so?" said Penny.

"Well, you see," said Daddy, "when you race, it is best to have just one for the crew. But I know that you both want to go, so we'll try it."

Morning of the Race

The morning of the race, Peter sat on the dock, looking into the water. He was thinking. Penny and Daddy were busy with the sailboat. At last, Peter came over to Daddy and said, "I'm not going in The Threeofus, when you race her this afternoon."

"You're not?" said Daddy.

"No," said Peter. "The Threeofus stands a better chance to win the race if there are only two in her. And I want her to win."

Daddy threw his arm around Peter. "Peter," he said, "that's wonderful of you! Now, I'm sure she'll win."

The race was to start at three o'clock, at the Yacht Club. The Club was about two miles from The Threeofus's dock.

After lunch, Daddy said, "I'm going to drive up to Cooper's Point for some lobsters. I'll be back in plenty of time to take the boat up to the Club."

Daddy went off and the boys went swimming. After their swim, they played on the dock. Three o'clock drew nearer and nearer.

"Daddy ought to be here, soon," said Penny.

"Yes," said Peter. "Let's go see what time it is."

The boys were climbing the steps to the house when Penny's mother appeared on the porch.

"Peter!" she called. "Penny! Come, quickly!"

The boys ran up the rest of the steps. "Where's Daddy, Mother?" Penny called.

"Daddy has a flat tire," said Mother. "He's stuck between here and Cooper's Point. He just telephoned."

Peter and Penny Sail

"Oh, Mother! Are we going to miss the race?" cried Penny.

"Not if you and Peter can sail the boat down to the Yacht Club. Daddy will meet you there."

"All by ourselves!" exclaimed Penny.

"There is nothing else to do," said Mother. "Do you think you can do it?"

"Sure!" said Peter. "We can do it. We have to do it. The Threeofus is going to win the race."

The two boys started back to the dock. Penny's mother went with them. She helped them to put up the sail. When they were ready, she untied the rope that held the boat fast. As they set forth, she thought they both looked very little.

Peter's face was very serious as the wind filled the sail and the boat glided away from the dock. He was taking The Threeofus to win the race. It was the most important thing he had ever done.

Meanwhile, Penny's daddy had reached the Yacht Club. He stood on the dock, straining his eyes for the sight of the Threeofus. More and more sailboats arrived. They were like a great flock of birds, resting on the water, around the Yacht Club.

Daddy looked at his watch. Quarter of three and the Threeofus was nowhere to be seen. It looked as though she had lost the race before she started. Then, away off, Daddy saw a sailboat. It was the Threeofus. Slowly, as the minutes passed, she grew larger. At two minutes of three Penny threw the rope to Daddy. Daddy pulled the boat to the dock and jumped in. At the same time, Peter jumped out. "You'll win. I know you'll win," was all he had time to say.

"Thanks, Peter! You're a trump!" Daddy called, as he sailed up to his place on the line.

The Race

Peter never took his eyes off of the Threeofus. She seemed to skim over the water. Soon she was leading the race.

Peter was jumping up and down, yelling with all his might, when Penny and Daddy crossed the line ahead of all the others. "You've won! You've won! You've won!" he cried as Penny and Daddy stepped out of the boat.

"Yes," said Daddy, "but we could not have won without you, Peter. So you step up and receive the prize for The Threeofus."

Peter walked over to the President of the Yacht Club. The President handed Peter a beautiful silver sailboat. "The first prize," he said, "goes to The Threeofus."

Peter said, "Thank you, sir," while everyone clapped.

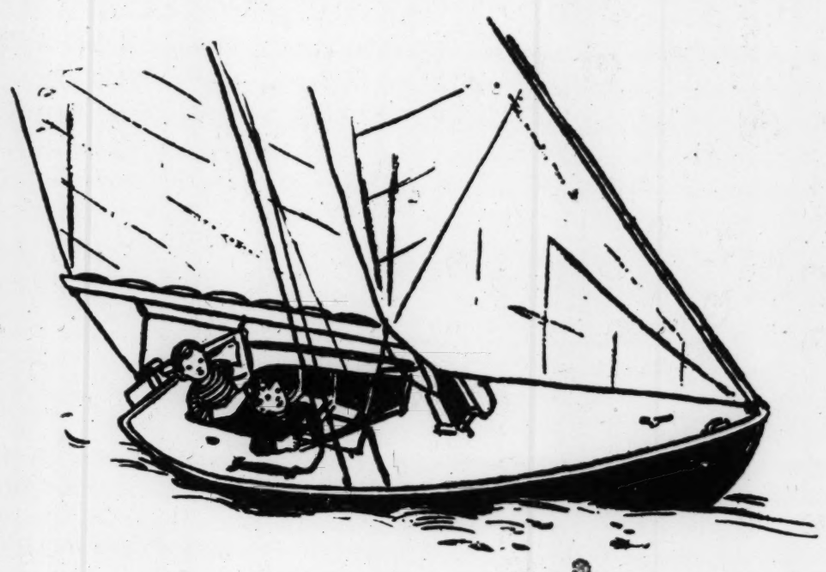
The next morning, when Penny and Peter finished their breakfast, they went out to look at The Threeofus. Daddy and Mother were standing by the boat. Daddy had a can of paint in one hand and a brush in the other. Across the stern of the boat, in fresh paint, was a new name. It was "The Fourofus."

"What does that mean?" asked Penny.

Mother put her arm around Peter. "It means that we now have two little boys. We are going to adopt Peter."

"And the sailboat belongs to the four of us," cried Penny. "And Peter belongs to us and we belong to Peter. Oh, Mummy! I told you he did. Didn't I tell you?"

(The End)



Colors of Nature

Buttercup gold
Is the best yellow sold
By the sun and the wind
In the spring.

That cornflower blue
Is the prettiest hue
Is what we have heard
A wren sing.

"The pink of the heather
Is the blush of the weather"
A humming bird buzzed
On his way.

Yet the wild-ginger brown
Is the talk of the town;
A song sparrow wore it
Today.

HELEN MARING

Our Friends the Chinese

Book Reviews

This is China Book Week, and we can celebrate it by reading some books about girls and boys in China. We thought it would help you to choose the books you want to read, if we told you about some of the best books there are about China and the Chinese. So here they are! A group of books about our neighbor in the Orient, especially chosen for you to enjoy!

Chinese Children Like These

A legend told in China to many generations of small boys is the story of Wah-Toong, the little boy who longed for a real horse. What happened when the one he cut from paper blew over the wall into the garden of a magician is recounted in "The Good Luck Horse." The picture on this page shows one of the adventures. Here it has to be printed in black and white, but most of the illustrations in the book are in lovely jade green and soft orange. All are the astonishing work of twelve-year-old Plato Chan. He too loves horses and can make them come alive. His mother Madame Chih-Yi Chan has written down the story and adapted it for American Children. This book is published by Whittlesey House, New York. $1.50.

The Newbery medal of 1926 was given to Arthur Bowie Chrisman for "Shen of the Sea," a collection of short amusing stories, Chinese in setting. When the stories were first published, many people thought them translations of old legends but although so true in atmosphere they were freshly invented. The illustrations are engaging silhouettes by Else Hasselriis. This book is published by E. P. Dutton, New York. $2.

"Tales of a Chinese Grandmother," by Frances Carpenter, gives the beautiful, always fascinating traditions of Chinese life and folklore. There are lovely illustrations in color by Malthé Hasselriis. This is for nine and ten year olds. It is published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $2.50.

An excellent collection for younger children, "Picture Tales from the Chinese," was made by Berta Metzger and illustrated by Eleanor Lattimore. These folk tales of animals and emperors are simple stories which have been favorites in China for a long, long time. A Stokes book published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. $1.50.

Over one hundred jolly rhymes and nursery jingles have been translated by Isaac Taylor Headland and printed in both the Chinese character and English text. "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes" is illustrated by photographs of Chinese children and their mothers, and published by Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. $2.

"Goat, goat jump over the wall," "little bunny-rabbit" and other merry games are described in "The Chinese-American Song and Game Book." While teaching in China, Gertrude Jacobs had the idea of this useful book. She persuaded Chao Shih Chen, a 14-year-old girl, one of the village children, with no previous training in art, to try some illustrations. The delicate color drawings are enchanting in their details of costume and scenery. There is music for the games. And Dr. Yun Hsia has chosen samples of Chinese characters especially for young readers who might like to attempt a new language. It is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. $2.50.

When the giant Pandas from the high Mountains of western China were captured and brought to the London zoo, Chiang Yee went to see them many times and wrote a charming fairytale about them. "Chin-Pao and the Giant Pandas" tells the story of a little boy, Chin-Pao, who is lost in the forest and adopted by a family of pandas. He is able to talk with them and lives happily with them until at last they are taken to England and he returns home. Chiang Yee has illustrated this story in the Chinese manner. There is a close bond of words and drawings in this appealing book, that is published by Studio Publications, New York. $2.25.

Ducks on the Yangtze

Little yellow ducks do live on the houseboats on the Yangtze River. At least they are taken safe aboard each evening, and the last one to come home really is switched as he waddles up the gangplank. In "Story About Ping," Marjorie Flack tells the amusing adventures of one of these ducklings. This book is deservedly a great favorite. Kurt Weise's soft lithographs manage to convey to young children the feeling of life on the river and are part of the book's great appeal. It is published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.

There are two books in which Pearl S. Buck has drawn upon her memories of her happy childhood in China and shared her experiences with American boys and girls. Both are illustrated by William Arthur Smith. "The Chinese Family Next Door" was a big family of little girls and their dearest wish was to have a baby brother. It is published by John Day Co., New York. $1.75. "The Water-Buffalo Children" was a half magical adventure which came from playing with a small white stone and making a wish. The ride on Da Lobo, the buffalo, and the rescue from the big pond certainly must seem like a fairytale to small American readers. The book is published by John Day Co., New York. $1.50.

Dorothy Rowe is an American girl who was born in China and remembers clearly the simple pattern of everyday living there. In "The Rabbit Lantern and Other Stories," illustrated in color by Ling Lui Tang, she tells of street festivals and of household events. It is published by The Macmillan Co., New York. $2.

In a Chinese Village

"Pigtails," by Johanna Hekking, is a humorous and truthful story, for younger children, of life in a Chinese village. The illustrations by Molly Castle were sketched from life. Those in color are as if done on porcelain. The gay little black and white drawings scattered so generously through the book help make this a special favorite of my own. The children seem particularly endearing, so chubby and solemn eyed in their native costumes. A Stokes book published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. $2.

It was a happy moment for children when Thomas Handforth met his little neighbor in Peiping and made a story about her. "Mei-Li" is a picture book of real distinction. These adventures of Mei-Li and her brother when they ran away to the New Year's Fair won Mr. Handforth the Caldecott medal of 1938, for the best picture book of that season. It is published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2.

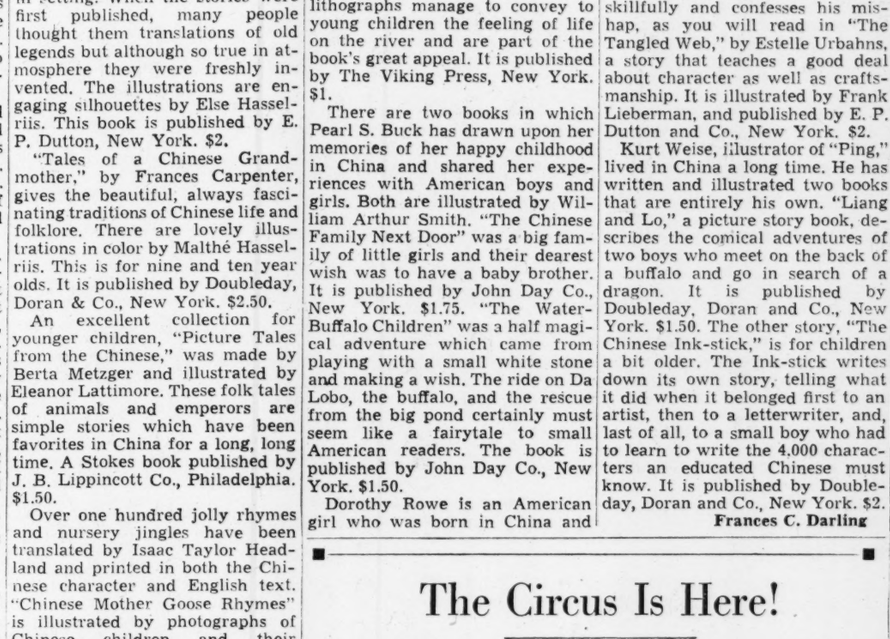
A young Chinese lad, apprenticed to a potter, breaks the lid of a precious teapot. He mends it skillfully and confesses his mishap, as you will read in "The Tangled Web," by Estelle Urbahns, a story that teaches a good deal about character as well as craftsmanship. It is illustrated by Frank Lieberman, and published by E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. $2.

Kurt Weise, illustrator of "Ping," lived in China a long time. He has written and illustrated two books that are entirely his own. "Liang and Lo," a picture story book, describes the comical adventures of two boys who meet on the back of a buffalo and go in search of a dragon. It is published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $1.50. The other story, "The Chinese Ink-stick," is for children a bit older. The Ink-stick writes down its own story, telling what it did when it belonged first to an artist, then to a letterwriter, and, last of all, to a small boy who had to learn to write the 4,000 characters an educated Chinese must know. It is published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2.

Frances C. Darling

The Circus Is Here!

It's never really spring, until the Circus comes! So spring will start officially on the page For Children on April 3, with the first chapter of "Roddy Meets the Circus," by Mabel Betsy Hill. And all the girls and boys who have enjoyed Miss Hill's Judy Jo stories, with their lovely pictures, on the page For Children, will know what a treat awaits them. When you meet Roddy, who was sad because he had no playmate, and find out the marvellous things that began to happen when he took a long walk all by himself and came on the deserted house and Amaryllis, the child wonder—No, we must not tell you any more. You must read it yourself, and we know you will love the story. It will be published in eight installments.



Drawn by Plato Chan, a twelve-year-old Chinese boy, for "The Good-Luck Horse," by Chih-Yi and Plato Chan. (Whittlesey House, New York)

"The horse is yours," said the Magician, "just as you imagined him"

Answers to Puzzle

Hidden Animals

1. Cat; 2. dog; 3. lamb; 4. pony; 5. rabbit; 6. rat; 7. fish; 8. parrot; 9. mouse; 10. tortoise.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
Established 1921
New Features for 1944
Wilderness camp with outdoor shop. Dune Valley Pioneer Post with horses. Lakeshore camp with sailing, canoeing, and swimming.
Boys enjoy all or any of these divisions. Separate camp for smaller boys.
A unit of the LEELANAU SCHOOLS
Booklet
Arthur S. Huey, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan

Camp SANGAMON
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft, shop, swimming, free riding, tennis, hiking in the Green Mts. 23rd year. $220 fee. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
Pittsford, Vt.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership . . . BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
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Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

SEA PINES
Cape Cod
Tuition includes riding, sailing, art, dancing, dramatics, languages, and costume. Tutoring. Separate unit for children (boys under twelve). Christian Science Sunday School near by. Guest House for parents. Winter School. Viewbooks. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

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in sunny San Juan Islands near Puget Sound, 100 miles inland from ocean. Salt water swimming, sailing, deep sea fishing; riding, sports, hikes. Victory garden. 7 age units, boys 6 to 16, girls 6 to 12. Mature, trained staff. Camp Mother. Non-denominational. 9 weeks $270; 6 weeks $195; last 3 weeks $105. 10th year. Folder. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carlton Henderson, 2930 Harvard N., Seattle 2, Washington.

Bald Hill Camp
White Mountains, Conway, New Hampshire
Boys and Girls 5-12, July 8-Aug. 27
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, Swimming, Gardening, Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $175.
Write Mrs. Marian Dickson Covin, Dir.
Bald Hill Farm, Conway, N. H.,
or tel. Boston representative—Eliot 8644.

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Nazareth quality—famous for 58 years—is worth waiting for.

Styles for infants from birth and up. Girls' and boys' styles up to 16.

NAZARETH WAIST CO.
366 Broadway
New York, New York

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INFANTS & CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR

Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Page For Children of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Page For Young People, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

SUMMER CAMPS
FOR BOYS_____GRADE IN SCHOOL_____
FOR GIRLS_____GRADE IN SCHOOL_____
LOCALITY_____
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____STATE_____
Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston 15, Mass.

Cincinnati Aids War Effort With 'Pictures for Peace'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—With the new name "Pictures for Peace," the famed Armory Show of 1913—that First International Exhibition of Modern Art to be held in America—has been revived for a repeat performance in the Art Museum here, to run through April 16.

Of the 1,100 pictures exhibited by the 300 artists in 69th Street Armory, New York, on that occasion, there is a rich representation of the best. It presents a selection of only those that "lived," while illustrating vividly that art considered too radical and ultra-modern by critics 30 years ago has won a permanent place among the classics.

Of course, not all that are missing are those that failed to stand the test of time. Museum officials here point out that wartime shipping conditions made many collectors reluctant to send their treasures, and then, too, none not now in America is obtainable.

But here appeared works of Paul Cézanne, George Bellows, Odilon Redon, Vincent Van Gogh, John Sloan, Walt Kuhn, Robert Henri, Childe Hassam, Walter Pach and a score of others whose sincere interpretations of modern life have proved themselves. They are works that have found their places in the finest public and private collections of the United States. They were sent for this exhibition from private collections, and from artists themselves.

This show assumes importance, too, because, as its title implies, it has been planned to aid the nation's war effort and speed the day of peace.

Walter H. Siple, Director of the Cincinnati Art Museum, pointed out that during those 30 years Americans have realized that modernism is a sincere movement and that it arose from an honest desire on the part of those artists that evolved it to interpret the complicated age in which they lived. The Armory Show paved the way for a wave of art consciousness, he declared. New museums sprang up all over the country. New collectors vied for first-rate contemporary works of art.

Many convases that set up a stir of enraged or adverse criticism in 1912 are in the Cincinnati show. Cézanne's landscape is chief among these. When the Metropolitan Museum of New York paid $14,000 for "The Poor House on the Hill," it brought down an avalanche of protest, local museum officials recall. Today, they say, it would command many times that price.

Pullman Conductor Repairs Clocks for Fun

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 27 (AP)—Richard T. Allen, Pullman conductor, repairs and gives away clocks as a hobby. He estimated today that he has put 700 to ticking again in the last five months, 150 of which have gone to servicemen.

All he asks in return is a worn-out clock.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Kent

Sevenoaks: Church Building, South Park, 6 p. m., May 18.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 7 p. m., May 16.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Hall of the Taylor Institution, St. Giles', 6:30 p. m., May 12.

Somersetshire

Bath: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., May 14.

Surrey

Croydon: Civic Hall, North End, 7 p. m., May 8.

Sussex

Bexhill-on-Sea: Church Building, 6:30 p. m., May 18.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: The Royal Baths Lounge Hall, 3 p. m., May 14.
Huddersfield: Theater Royal, Ramsden Street, 3 p. m., April 23.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Church Edifice, Wells Avenue and White Street, 3 p. m., April 2.

California

Alhambra: Church Edifice, 200 West Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.
La Canada: La Canada Thursday Club House, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 8 p. m., April 3.
Long Beach (Fourth Church): Atlantic Theater, 5870 Atlantic Boulevard, 12 m., April 7.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 3 p. m., April 2.
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 5006 Ellenwood Drive, corner of Merton Avenue, 8 p. m., April 4.
Merced: Merced Women's Club House, Twenty-second and N Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.
Modesto: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 7.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., April 6.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
San Francisco (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Clay and Divisadero Streets, 2:30 p. m., April 2.
Vallejo: Golden State Hall, 8 p. m., April 4.

Colorado

Denver (joint lecture): Denver City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6; and 12:10 p. m., April 7.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Church Edifice, 11 Park Place, 8:30 p. m., April 4. (Note change of place.)

Florida

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.
Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 3.
Jacksonville (First Church): George Washington Hotel Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 7.
Leesburg: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
Miami (First Church): Bay Front Park, 2 p. m., April 2.
Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 8 p. m., April 7.
Pensacola: Auditorium, Pensacola High School, 8 p. m., April 4.
Sarasota: Church Edifice, Main Street and East Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Edifice, Wynnton Road and Blandford Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.
Thomasville: Church Edifice, Dawson and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 1.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.
Danville: Y. W. C. A. Auditorium (Gymnasium), 8 p. m., April 7.
Dixon: Loveland Community House, 513 Second Street, 8 p. m., April 4.
Herrin (auspices First Church, Carterville): Christian Church, 3 p. m., April 2.
Macomb: First Christian Church, 202 West Jackson Street, 3 p. m., April 2.

Indiana

Boonville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 3.

Iowa

Charles City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
Fort Dodge: Church Auditorium, Sixth Avenue and North Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 7.
Ottumwa: Church Edifice, 203 East Fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 7.

Kansas

Goodland: Church Edifice, Tenth and Broadway, 3 p. m., April 2.
Independence: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 6.
Marysville: Church Edifice, 1322 Broadway, 8 p. m., April 3.
Overland Park: Auditorium, Overland Park Grade School, Kansas Highway Number 58, at Robinson Street, 3:30 p. m., April 2.
Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Street, 3 p. m., April 2.
Wichita (First Church): Church Edifice, 828 North Broadway, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, North Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., April 7.
New Orleans (First Church): New Orleans Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.

Maine

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Palms State Theater, 2111 Woodward Avenue, 12:10 p. m., April 7.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Montevideo: High School Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
Winona: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Mississippi

Greenville: Gold Room, Hotel Greenville, 3 p. m., April 2.
Jackson: Convention Hall, Edwards Hotel, 8 p. m., April 4. (Note chance of place.)

Missouri

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., April 4.
Independence: Church Edifice, 108 South Pleasant Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 133 South Van Brunt, 8 p. m., April 3.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 400 West Sixty-Seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 4.
Mt. Washington: Church Edifice, 9100 Independence Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 2.
Neosho: Municipal Auditorium, 109 West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 3.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 6.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 2.

Nebraska

Broken Bow: Church Edifice, Seventh and Broadway, 8 p. m., April 6.
Fairbury: Church Auditorium, 622 Seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Fremont: City Auditorium, Ninth and Broad Streets, 8 p. m., April 2.
Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., April 4.

New Jersey

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School Auditorium, King's Highway and Sylvan Lake Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 2.
Morristown: Morristown High School, Early Street and Atno Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., April 3.
Ridgewood: Tadmor Masonic Temple, 5903 Summerfield Street, 3:30 p. m., April 8.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., April 7.
Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., April 3.

North Dakota

Devils Lake: Church Edifice, Sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, 3 p. m., April 2.
Fargo: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.
Jamestown: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Keith's Palace Theater, 41 South Main Street, 12:10 to 1 p. m., April 4.
Canton: Timken Vocational High School Auditorium, West Tuscarawas Street at McKinley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 8.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 7.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.
Columbus (joint lecture): The Deshler Wallick Hotel, 12:15 p. m., April 7.
Toledo (Second Church): Loew's Valentine Theater, St. Clair and Adams Streets, 12:10 p. m., April 7.

Oklahoma

Okmulgee: Church Edifice, Eighth and Seminole Streets, 3 p. m., April 2.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

South Dakota

Mitchell: Senior High School Auditorium, East Fifth and Langdon Streets, 8 p. m., April 7.
Rapid City: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4. Radiocast Station KOBH, 1400 kilocycles.

Tennessee

Jackson: Women's Club Room, City Hall, 8 p. m., April 3.
Memphis (Second Church): Ellis Auditorium, 74 Poplar Avenue, 3 p. m., April 2.

Washington

Camas: Church Edifice, 704 N. E. Fifth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 4.
Ellensburg: The First Methodist Church, Third and Ruby Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.
Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, 1519 East Denny Way, 8 p. m., April 6.
Seattle (Second Church): James Monroe Junior High School, 8 p. m., April 7.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Eau Claire Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 2.
Fort Atkinson: Municipal Auditorium, 111 North Main Street, 3 p. m., April 2.
Kenosha: Church Edifice, 6032 Eighth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.
La Crosse: State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on May 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on April 23, June 25.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on April 23, May 28.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 2, 16, May 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on May 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 2, 16, May 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on April 16.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 16, May 21.

Danger Is Seen In Added U. S. Highway Costs

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Increasing the Federal Government's share in roadbuilding costs "would be a dangerous step" in view of the enormous national war debt, a Chamber of Commerce of the United States Committee said yesterday.

Taking cognizance of current proposals to augment the part the Federal Government pays in constructing highways—a House Committee is now considering a $3,000,000,000 road measure—the Committee recommended that:

The States continue to provide the right-of-way and pay half the construction costs of Federal-aid highways, and that allotments of Federal funds to the States should, among other factors, give consideration to traffic needs. The Committee urged that the Federal Government have the right to fix size and weight limitations for commercial vehicles using interstate highways.

Powell G. Croner of Kansas City, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Transportation and Communication, said, in a statement, the Committee also recommended adoption of a Federal aid system for airports to avoid spotty development of air fields.

"Federal funds, we believe," Mr. Croner said, "should be allotted to the States by a formula based on relative needs, should be available only for the construction and safeguarding of landing areas, and should be matched in at least equal amounts by the States or municipalities, which should also be required to provide all land, buildings and maintenance.

"We advocate concentrating responsibility for airport work in a single agency in each jurisdiction—Federal, State and local—and recommend joint surveys by these agencies to determine airport needs."

The recommendations will be submitted to the annual meeting of the Chamber in New York City the first week in May.

Big Gain Recorded In U. S. Population

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 27

The United States scored its largest population gain in any 12-month period since 1930 in the year ending last July 1 to total 136,485,262, an increase of 4,815,987 from April, 1940.

The Census Bureau, reporting the new estimates March 23, added that a decline could be expected this year in the record number of births that followed this country's entry into the war.

The July, 1942-43 population gain of 1,820,338 represented an increase of 1.4 per cent for the year. September, 1942, was the largest month, with a gain of 182,329.

House Group Urges Cutting Power of OPA

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—A House committee has tentatively decided to recommend legislation sharply curtailing powers of the Office of Price Administration, informed sources said.

The House group, headed by Representative Smith (D) of Virginia, has been investigating whether Federal agencies have assumed powers not granted to them. It will meet tomorrow to act finally on the proposed restrictions on OPA.

Informed sources said the proposed legislation would direct that:

Alleged violations of the Price Contral Act shall be tried in United States district courts.

Local rent ceiling adjustments be made where any injustice is being done or where there has been an increase in taxes or operating costs.

In establishing maximum prices of commodities the OPA Administrator shall adopt prices prevailing between Oct. 1 and Oct. 15, 1941, or if there is no prevailing price for a given commodity in that period, then for the nearest two weeks to those dates.

The Administrator have no authority to compel production of books, records or documents or of any information for any period prior to Jan. 1, 1939.

Nothing in the law be construed to give the Administrator the right to fix a price on any commodity unless there is evidence that the price has risen or will rise or to give them authority to control profits.

The Administrator make adjustments of the price schedule where it is shown the ceilings have resulted in hardships.

The law not be construed as authorizing the Administrator to require grade labeling or standardization of any commodity.

Braves' Board of Strategy

Associated Press

New Field Bosses Behind Boston Outfit

Manager Bob Coleman (center) and Coaches Benny Bengough (left) and Tom Sheehan (right) are shown at the Wallingford, Conn., training camp of the Braves. Coleman, third-base coach of the club a year ago, succeeded Casey Stengel, who resigned. Bengough formerly caught for the Yankees, while Sheehan was a pitcher in the majors.

Johnson Will Help Sox; Braves Play First Game

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since their respective spring training camps opened at Wallingford and Medford, the Braves and Red Sox are beginning to arouse a little interest among the local baseball population.

Yesterday, for the first time, both clubs got under the open sky and enjoyed the feel of green grass beneath their spikes. The Sox, their ranks swelled since departing from Tufts cage in Medford, drilled in the Orioles' park in Baltimore. Bob Coleman put the Braves through a nine-inning exhibition on one of the Choate School diamonds, the Regulars beating the Yannigans, 3-2.

Fresh Power

Joe Cronin looked at big Bob Johnson in a Red Sox uniform for the first time over the week end and what he saw must have pleased him. The former slugging star of the Phillie Mackmen clouted several long balls over the Baltimore barriers in left field and also right. With the Sox badly in need of power, this Johnson fellow is a cinch to become a favorite at Fenway Park. He will break up a lot of games for Cronin, as Ted Williams, Jimmie Foxx and Joe himself used to do.

Cronin expected to greet practically a full squad today at Baltimore, where the team will spend the entire week. The first exhibition is scheduled for a week from today with Max Bishop's Annapolis nine. As seven Sox spent the winter in California, they should report in good shape. They all worked under the West coast sun before hopping a train for the East.

Needs Catchers

Incidentally, Cronin is low on catchers. Only Larry Woodall, the coach, was available for Sunday's workout. Joe has tried to get Bill Webber, Fenway batting practice catcher, to join him in Baltimore. But Bill works in the Navy Yard. However, as the dearth of receivers has been aired by the press, the Skipper probably is snowed under by volunteers by this time. Eager youngsters have a way of rushing to the rescue in such emergencies.

Meanwhile, the Braves managed to develop a box score for the morning papers, despite a high wind on the Choate campus. The remarkable thing about their Regular-Yannigan engagement was that no errors were made, a rare circumstance indeed for the first outdoor workout in these times. Too, Ben Cardoni and Bill Marshall, who pitched a good yet losing game for the Yannigans, failed to issue a base on balls during their eight innings of labor.

Tommy Holmes passed his preinduction physical and chose the Navy. He expects to stay around, however, until some time in June, which is all right with Manager Bob Coleman.

* * *

Briefs . . . Al Javery was immense pitching for the winners on Sunday—two hits and no runs in three innings . . . Whitey Wietelmann, the busiest fellow in the Braves' camp, found a new job yesterday. He chased foul balls. Whitey is on the sidelines for a couple of days with an injured elbow . . . Watch Ben Geraghty beat out Connie Ryan for the second-base job . . . Ryan's slowness around the bag has hampered his development. He might have a better chance at third base.

* * *

You will not recognize the Yankees when they open here with the Red Sox April 18. The last of Joe McCarthy's old guard was called by the military yesterday—Frankie Crosetti. McCarthy also learned over the week end that Johnny Murphy has decided to retire and Ernie Bonham is headed for the service . . . Al Simmons is getting into shape again to play for the Athletics. He won a ball game for Connie Mack on Saturday.

Jobs Key in New York Seen In Serving Outside Region

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The key to the postwar employment problem in New York's metropolitan region is 280,000 more jobs furnishing goods and services for people living outside the region, the Regional Plan Association declared today, after a 14-month study of this area's economic prospects.

These, in turn, would provide the additional purchasing power to make possible the employment of about 575,000 more persons in retail trade, professions, construction, local transportation, and other service activities in the 22 regional counties within 50 miles of Times Square.

Basic Employment

The additional employment in this area would then bring the region's total up to the 5,600,000 employment figure necessary to maintain the economic activities here on a prosperous level, the Association explained in its sixth and final report on the study.

Basic employment includes jobs in manufacturing for nonlocal consumption, banking, insurance, management, wholesale trade (nonlocal), transportation, rail, water, air, hotels, and entertainment that caters to the transient business and tourist trade.

In 1940 there were about one out of three persons who had basic jobs in the region, or 1,500,000 persons of the over-all employment figure of 4,7455,000. Of the additional 280,000 to be employed in this category, the Association expects nearly 200,000 to find jobs in the manufacturing industry.

Much Construction

While the retail trades make up the biggest group of workers in the nonbasic employment classification—employing some 723,000 before the war—the Association believes the construction industry will show the greatest expansion, all but doubling its prewar employment figure of 240,000 by 1946, assumed to be the first postwar year.

The approach to the employment goal rested upon a thesis discussed in earlier reports, namely that for every 100 jobs provided in manufacturing, wholesale trade, banking, port activities, and other basic employment for persons living outside the region there will be sufficient purchasing power to make possible another 215 jobs in the nonbasic activities.

Manpower for Railroads Placed on Emergency List

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 27—Manpower and equipment are the two biggest problems confronting the railroads of the country today, but by far the greatest of these is manpower, it was brought out at the American Railway Engineering Association's 44th annual convention, held here recently.

Economy and ingenuity have solved many an equipment problem when new war-critical materials, such as steel and machinery, were not to be had. And clouds are said to be lifting now, somewhat, on the new-equipment horizon.

But the picture is still far from bright when it comes to manpower.

One solution offered was to have more railroad positions put on the so-called national list of critical occupations for Selective Service purposes. Another, was to provide better housing conditions, and more recreation, for maintenance of way employees—where the manpower shortage has been particularly acute on many roads.

'Critical' List

The War Manpower Commission's list of "critical" railroad occupations includes only nine types of workers, it's explained: boiler makers, car inspectors, conductors, locomotive engineers, shop blacksmiths, locomotive repairmen, pattern makers, signal maintenance men, and foremen. The number of occupations the railroads would like to see on that list totals 49.

As a sample, the railroads want on the list: train brakemen, locomotive firemen, stationary firemen, switchmen, telegraphers, train dispatchers, and towermen. Other occupations the railroads consider essential include carpenters and their helpers, and helpers of key men working in locomotive and car shops.

So far, Selective Service has taken 270,000 employees from the railroads, H. L. Carter, director, Bureau of Employment and Claims, Railroad Retirement Board, told the Engineering Conference. And additional thousands have gone into war industries, partly because of higher wages to be had there, partly through a mistaken sense of patriotism. For many don't see that the railroads themselves are, today, a war industry.

In an attempt to fill the gap the railroads have hired enough employees in two years to man the entire industry, he claimed. Yet the gap hasn't been filled. There's continual turnover. Every day more employees are drafted, more leave for war industries.

Practically every railroad has had a serious shortage in maintenance of way help—men who build and maintain bridges, keep signal systems in repair, and the section gangs who work on the tracks. These maintenance men often live in bunk cars along the rights of way, moving to new locations as the work requires.

Inadequate wages and housing have been two principal reasons for "quits" among these, said Mr. Carter—besides induction into the armed forces. He listed several measures that some roads have already taken, and that others can take, to meet such complaints:

To augment wages, said Mr. Carter, the railroads have (1) reduced board charges; (2) paid trackmen for time spent going to and from work; (3) provided a good amount of overtime; (4) furnished camp cars, section houses, or other housing, free; (5) furnished better food in labor camps.

Recreation is important, too, he pointed out, and recommended recreational cars for such employees—a car equipped with a radio and games. Some roads have already done this. Some have provided baseball equipment and "horseshoes."

W. G. Powrie, Engineer Maintenance of Way for the "Milwaukee" Road paid tribute to the high school boys hired for maintenance of way work last summer, and some of them for part-time work during the school year. While only a drop in the bucket when it came to meeting the employment need, the boys gave a good account of themselves, he said, and did work that otherwise could not have been done. Plans are afoot to hire more of them.

More Mexican nationals are being imported to help fill this particular employment gap, too. The present law permits 40,000 to be employed in this country. So far, only 13,348 are employed. The ceiling quota is expected to be reached, however, by the middle of May.

Some roads have hired Indians from the reservations, it was brought out, but with not too much success. Puerto Ricans have been considered, but they are not as good workers in track maintenance, it was said, as are the Mexicans.

Just as a sample of the herculean tasks the railroads are performing, J. M. Symes, Vice-President, Western Region, Pennsylvania Railroad, told how that line in 1943 handled 40 per cent more freight business than in 1929, and 325 per cent more passengers. Some of its individual main lines surpassed that, and the whole record, he declared, has been exceeded so far this year by 25 per cent.

The task would not have been so difficult, he maintained, if all this increased traffic could have been spread evenly over the whole system. But that couldn't be done. Most of it was concentrated on main lines, while traffic on some of the branches decreased.

The Pennsylvania's experience is just a sample. Other roads have done comparable jobs.

Indeed, according to official figures the Railroad Retirement Board has, in October, 1943, railroad workers averaged 51.5 hours of work per week, while workers in durable goods industries—where most of the war industry work is carried on—averaged 47.3. This, it is pointed out, presents a complete refutation to the belief held by many persons, that union restrictions prohibit a full use of railroad manpower. On the contrary, says the Retirement Board, as a whole railroad workers average longer work-hour weeks than anyone else.

Stills on Increase, And Arrests Gain

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The "revenooers" are finding more liquor stills and arresting more people for operating them.

The Treasury's alcohol tax unit reported yesterday the seizure of 546 stills and the arrest of 952 persons in February, compared with 488 stills and 763 arrests in February, 1943.

The report, while full of statistics, gave no hint of the reason for the increase in moonshining, but the liquor shortage may have increased the demand for "mountain dew."

Stills seized in February had a daily producing capacity of 16,833 gallons, compared with 10,572 gallons in February, 1943.

North Carolina Pre-Flight likely will be Navy's opening football opponent again this fall.

Alan Ford Amazes Coaches With Second 49.7 Century

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—With most of the nation's leading swimming coaches watching in amazement, Alan Ford, Yale's sensational water wizard, showed them what a 49.7 seconds 100-yard freestyle sprint looked like.

Matt Mann of Michigan, Mike Peppe of Ohio State, among others, rubbed their eyes Saturday night as Ford equalled his previous week's phenomenal stunt and proved the sensation of the two-day National Collegiate swimming championships finale here.

"To us," they thrilled, "it was the arrival of the equivalent of a four-minute mile run; a sight all of us had hoped to see in our lifetime."

First Since 1936

By winning the century, Ford completed the N. C. A. A.'s first grand-slam triple since 1936. He had won the 50-yard freestyle and 150-yard backstroke on Friday. The stunt, worth 18 points, sparked the Elis to a 39-38 team title triumph over Michigan, and clinched for him the College Swimming Coaches Association of America's award as the outstanding college merman of the year.

For the rusty-haired Ford, Yale's new captain-elect, the N. C. A. A. show brought to a close his intercollegiate competition for the season. A Navy V-12 apprentice seaman, and limited to a short distance from the campus, the Balboa bullet is passing up the National A. A. U. indoors at Ann Arbor, Mich., next week-end.

Overshadowed by Ford's spectacular stunts were double-winners Keo Nakama, Ohio State leader from Hawaii, who successfully defended his 1,500-meter and 440-yard freestyle crowns, and Charley Batterman of Columbia, Nakama's teammate last year, who captured the one and three-meter diving titles.

New Titlists

New titlists were Gene Rogers of Columbia, 200-yard freestyle; Carl Paulson, Brown, 200-yard breaststroke, and U. S. Naval Academy's 300-yard medley relay trio, Bob Cowell, Jack Manhertz, and Harlie Mize. Michigan's 440-yard relay quartet, Mert Church, Charley Fries, Bill Kogen, and Gordon Pulford, was a repeater.

Next to Yale and Michigan, other team standings were: U. S. Naval Academy and Ohio State, last year's champs, 24 each; Columbia, 22; U. S. Military Academy, 14, Williams, 7; Rochester and Brown, 6 each; Cornell, 5; Bowdoin, Princeton, and Penn State, 4 each; Minnesota, 3; R. P. A., 2.

Sports Around the Town

Olympics in Wind-Up Tomorrow

Although their chances of winning the U. S. A. H. A. championship are practically nil, the Boston Olympics hope to salvage some measure of satisfaction by beating the Coast Guard Cutters in their final home game of the season at the Garden tomorrow night. The undefeated Cutters have practically clinched the flag. This game is one half of a double-header, with New York playing Brooklyn at 7 p. m. in the first half.

The 'Pics have only three games left to play before they leave on their big western trip. Following tomorrow night's contest they head for engagements in Philadelphia Wednesday and in Baltimore Sunday, after which they depart immediately for California.

The Boston club blew its chance for the championship when it lost to undermanned Brooklyn 9-8 Saturday night for their third loss in nine of their 12-game round robin. The Cutters have won eight straight. The 'Pics' rebounded to an 8-4 victory over New York Rovers at the Garden yesterday afternoon, but from here in it appears they will be merely playing out the string.

* * *

Victorious in 25 out of 30 games this season, The Camp Edwards Yanks will be favored over the 701st Anti - Aircraft Artillery Battalion team of Newport, R. I., in the final game for the First Service Command basketball championship at the Boston Y. M. C. A. gym on Huntington Avenue Wednesday night. The Edwards quintet has beaten the 701st twice this winter.

* * *

Finals in eight classes will be conducted at the Boston Arena tonight as the annual New England amateur boxing championships are concluded. Candidates in tonight's bouts are the products of two trial elimination series in the past two weeks. Winners this evening will form the New England team which will compete in the national championships scheduled for Boston Garden April 10 and 11.

* * *

The first road-racing event of the season—North Medford Club's anunal 20-miler—was won yesterday by Coast Guardsman Clayton Farrar, who overtook Arlington's Johnny Kelley in the home stretch. Farrar's time was two hours, 31 seconds. Kelley finished second, with Lloyd Evans of Montreal third, Fred McGlone of Roxbury fourth, and Don Heinicke of Baltimore fifth. A field of 30 competed.

* * *

Following is the spring dinghy racing schedule announced yesterday by the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, beginning with the Greater Boston championships April 9 and concluding with a round robin among Coast Guard, M. I. T., Harvard, and Yale April 26:

April 9—Greater Boston championship for the Rudolf O. Oberg Trophy, Charles River Basin; U. S. Coast Guard Academy vs. Yale, New London; U. S. Naval Academy vs. Stevens, Annapolis, Md.; 15—Haverford vs. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; 16—Brown vs. U. S. Coast Guard Academy and U. S. Coast Guard vs. Stevens, New London; N. S. Naval Academy vs. Yale, New London; 22—U. S. Coast Guard Academy vs. U. S. Naval Academy, New London; 23—Eastern championship, New London; New England associate member championship for the Intercollegiate Trophy, Charles River Basin; 30—Spring open invitation for Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup, Charles River Basin.

May 6-7—New England championship for U. S. Coast Guard Academy Bowl, New London; Middle Atlantic championship, for the America Trophy, Annapolis; 13—M. I. T. vs. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; 14—Brown University Yacht Club's invitation spring regatta for Lucien Sharpe Memorial Trophy, Seekonk River; Stevens vs. Yale, City Island, Long Island Sound; 20-21—National championship for Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy, Charles River Basin; 26—Round robin, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, M. I. T., Harvard and Yale, New London.

Here and There On the Week End

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Alan Ford of Yale tied his own world record of 49.7 seconds in 100-yard freestyle in winning triple at N. C. A. A. swimming championships. He also won 50-yard freestyle and 150-yard backstroke titles.

NEW YORK—Dartmouth, unbeaten in college competition, won eastern NCAA basketball title by beating Ohio State, 60-53. Aud Brindley scored 28 points for winners.

DURHAM, N. C.—Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., won $5,000 Durham open golf tourney with 12-under-par 271.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Utah whipped Iowa State, 40-31, for western NCAA basketball championship.

DENVER, Colo.—Phillips of Bartlesville, Okla., retained National A. A. U. basketball title by beating Denver Ambrose-Legion, 50-43, in final of annual tourney.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Michigan won Purdue indoor track relays with total of 49 points.

NEW YORK—St. John's of Brooklyn upset De Paul of Chicago, 47-39, to win national invitation basketball tourney at Madison Square Garden.

Muir Chosen

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Members of the College Swimming Coaches Association of America have chosen Robert B. Muir of Williams College as President for the coming year. Other officers named include Richard Boyce of Brooklyn College, Vice-President, and Charles McCaffrie, Jr., of Michigan State College, Secretary-Treasurer.

St. John's Cinderella Court Team

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—St. John's of Brooklyn could well be called the Cinderella team of college basketball today after its surprising conquest of favored De Paul to win the national invitation tourney at Madison Square Garden for the second straight year.

In a tribute to Joe Lapchick's coaching ability, the Indians swept aside the Blue Demons from Chicago, 47 to 39, before 18,374 fans at the Garden last night. Thus was climaxed a thrilling cage story, perhaps the best of the season.

Beaten by Kentucky, Army, Temple, and Canisius during their regular season of 19 games, hardly anyone expected the Lapchick quintet to survive the first round, particularly after Star Dick McGuire was transferred to Dartmouth.

But what happened? In their first tourney game the Indians eked out a 44-40 win over Bowling Green, of Ohio. Pitted next against Kentucky they upset the southeastern champions, 48-45, and followed through against De Paul, the pre-tourney favorite.

Led by little Hy Gotkin and Bill Kotsores, who later was named the most valuable player of the tourney, the Indians took a 26-24 halftime lead and pulled away from a 30-30 tie in the second half after De Paul's star, big George Mikan, was banished on four personal fouls.

St. John's next will play the winner of tomorrow's Dartmouth-Utah NCAA championship final for the recognized national title on Thursday. A year ago St. John's lost to Wyoming.

Kentucky beat the Oklahoma Aggies, 45-29, to win third place in the tourney. Promoter Ned Irish also announced that the attendance of 71,197 for the four nights of the tourney set a new attendance record.

Hawks Rate Edge For Final Round Of Cup Play-Off

By the Associated Press

The Chicago Black Hawks, who were not assured a place in the Stanley Cup play-offs until the last few days of the regular hockey season, now may reach the final round.

They delighted a crowd of 17,138 at the Chicago Stadium last night by shutting out the Detroit Red Wings, 2 to 0, to take a 2-to-1 lead in the semifinal best four-of-seven game series. Since two of the three scheduled games are listed for Chicago ice, the Hawks rate an edge to win the series.

The two Chicago goals came on an unassisted shot by Defenseman Joe Cooper in the first period and another unassisted slam by Clint Smith in the third period.

In the other semifinal struggle between Montreal and Toronto, Montreal took a 2-1 lead by beating the Maple Leafs, 2 to 1, on the Toronto ice Saturday night.

Next games are scheduled for Tuesday with Montreal at Toronto and Detroit at Chicago.

U.S.A.H.A. Championship

By the Associated Press

Results March 25

Brooklyn 9, Boston 8.
Philadelphia 6, New York 3.

Results March 26

Boston 8, New York 4.
Coast Guard 8, Philadelphia 0.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A

Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.

Series B

Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.

Wood Satisfied His Golf Swing Back to Normal

DURHAM, N. C., March 27 (AP)—Craig Wood is all right again. He proved it yesterday with a convincing 271 score in winning the $5,000 Durham open golf tournament.

For some time the handsome blond from Mamaroneck, N. Y., had been bothered by an injured back. After winning the national open and the Augusta Masters' tourneys in 1941, he went into a slump which saw him unable to win a single event outside of a four-ball meet at Minneapolis with Jimmy Demaret last year.

Used Mirrors

Bothered by his failure to get back on his game, he resorted recently to using mirrors to improve his swing. While it was three curling putts on 12 to 25 feet on the last five holes that got him his winning margin yesterday, it was great wood club play that put him in position to beat Byron Nelson. He said today he was satisfied he is right once more.

For Nelson, the pre-tournament favorite, it was just another case of a good score not being good enough. He shot rounds of 68-67-69-70 for a 274 total—low enough to win most tournaments, but three shots too many here. He has played eight winter meets and has never been worse than third but has won only one, the San Francisco open.

Regulars Dominated

The "regulars" dominated the first five places. Jimmy Hines of Amsterdam, N. Y., came in with 276, and Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., and Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia, the top money winner of the tour, tied for fourth at 280.

Two North Carolina boys tied for sixth place. Johnny Bulla, a Chatham County product who now flies an airline plane out of Atlanta, and Sergeant Skip Alexander of Durham, now at an Army installation at Newport News, Va., were even at 284.

Cleveland And Buffalo Likely To Reach Final

By the Associated Press

It looks as though Cleveland and Buffalo will meet in the final play-off series in the American Hockey League.

Both the Barons, western division winners, and the Bisons, who finished runner-up in the Eastern loop, took a commanding 3 to 1 lead last night in their best four-of-seven semifinal series against Hershey and Indianapolis, respectively.

Hershey and Indianapolis are thus faced with the necessity of winning three straight games.

At Cleveland a crowd of 11,208 saw the Barons forced to go an overtime period before whipping Hershey, 3 to 2. Hershey took a 2-0 lead, but Cleveland tied it up in the third period and won out in the 10-minute overtime on Pete Horeck's goal.

A crowd of 6,996 at Indianapolis watched as the Caps tried in vain to crack the Buffalo defense in the closing minutes. The Bisons led, 3 to 1, going into the last period, but yielded only one goal.

Hershey plays at Cleveland Tuesday while Indianapolis plays at Buffalo Wednesday.

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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CLASSIFIED
(Continued from previous page)

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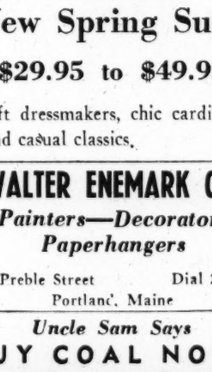

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Easter Dresses—Easter Suits—Easter Coats
PARISEAU'S
The Style Center of New Hampshire

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Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
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Easter Gift Candies
Soda Fountain Service
Light Lunches
MOULTON'S
"At Head of Square"

Rhode Island

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CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
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The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
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William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

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SPEED-EASY
WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
355 WEYBOSSET STREET

The SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
EASTER CARDS!
Come in and see our display of
EASTER CARDS
GIFTS NOVELTIES
PLAZA CARD SHOP
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High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
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Choice Meats
JOSEPH E. CHAUNCY
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Service Grocer

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON
(Continued)

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1906 MT. VERNON AVE.
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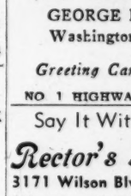
1609 KING STREET
(Cash and Carry Stores)
400 PRINCE ST.—OFFICE
Delivery ALEXANDRIA AL. 1206



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Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
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FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
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Alexandria Floral Co.
1618 Prince Street... ALexandria 2666
for your
EASTER FLOWERS
in Alexandria

M. PAULINE WALSH ANTIQUES
American, English, French Furniture . . . Ceramics . . . Blown and Pattern Glass . . . Silver . . . Prints . . . Lamps.
706 Montgomery St. . . . at Memorial Blvd.
TEmple 1777 Res. TEmple 6309

Famed for Steaks!
EDGEWOOD GRILL
2807 Wilson Boulevard
Convenient to Clarendon for Breakfast, Lunch or Dinner
Open 6:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA

Say It With Flowers From
Rector's Flower Store
3171 Wilson Blvd. OXford 1918
Arlington, Va. Nights CHestnut 1555
Flowers Delivered or Telegraphd Anywhere
Charge Accounts Solicited

LYNCHBURG

Brighten-up Your Home with FURNITURE *from*
McGEHEE'S
LEADING FURNITURE STORE
LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

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Thornburg & Love
Furriers
Fine New Furs and Coats, also Cleaning, Glazing, Storage, Remodeling and Repairing
515 Boush St. Telephone 26809

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
★ *"It's Patriotic to Make Them Last"* ★
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520 E. Broad St. Phone 2-8896
Hats Reblocked, etc.
West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
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2922 West Cary Street
It's an Old
EASTER CUSTOM
to choose your outfit at
KAUFMAN'S
Corner of 4th and Broad

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"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

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Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
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MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

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We Cordially Invite You to Visit
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602 VIRGINIA ST. E.
Complete Home Furnishers

Blossom Dairy Co.
HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN D MILK
Phone 24-131

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
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ONE COAT COVERS NU-ENAMEL NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
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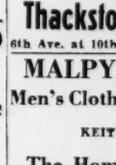
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.


Dudley's Florists
120 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality Artistry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

HUNTINGTON

Buy an Extra WAR BOND
this month in the Fourth War Loan
COFFMAN FLOWERS
506 10th Street

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

A VICTORY GARDEN
Patriotic — Thrifty
GOOD SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS INSECTICIDES
C. M. Love & Co.
1040 3RD AVENUE PHONE 5129

THE KIDDIE CORNER
948 FOURTH AVENUE
Shop Early for Easter
At Huntington's Exclusive Shop for Children

Only the Best in Recapping and Vulcanizing
"Official Tire Inspector"
We service all makes of appliances.
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
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MALPY KOPP, Inc.
Men's Clothiers and Furnishers
KEITH-ALBEE BLDG.

The Home of Worsted-tex and Arrow Shirts

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Where Ninth Street crosses Third Ave.
The Store for Thrifty People

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

Let's Back the Attack With an Extra War Bond
Fred M. Ferguson
PLUMBING
1048 Madison Avenue

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

SEE NEXT PAGE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

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Harper Method Shop
Ottawa Representative
Misses MacMahon
196 SPARKS STREET
Over Metropolitan Store
DIAL 2-1882

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

The Best New Books at
A. H. JARVIS
"The Book Shop"
159 Bank Street
Established 1888

Capital Storage Co.
Safe Storage for Household Goods in Fireproof Warehouses
Crating Packing Shipping
Local and Long Distance Moving
52 Driveway Telephone 2-4876

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
478 Broadview Ave. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA

TORONTO

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER MIMEOGRAPHING MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
702 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

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DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

LEATHER GOODS
Handmade Covers
Zipper Cases, Purses
Quarterly Covers, etc.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Mrs. St. Edmunds
3 Howard Street Ra 3219

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill and Lindsay

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from, "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
15 East St. Clair Ave., Toronto
Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GE 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

N. A. Kirby
Accountant—Auditor
Statements and Income Tax Systems Installed
205 Yonge Street
Tels: HO 2822, WA 9990

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
Foundations
◆ ◆ ◆
Girdles from $5
Panty Girdles from . . $3
Combinations from $5.95
Wraps $5.95
For Shorter Women
Front Lacers . . . $7.95
Hose 79c, 85c, $1, $1.25
Robes from $5.95
Gloves $1, $1.50
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

COAL OIL
COAL
COKE
FUEL OIL
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★ DOllard 4601

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

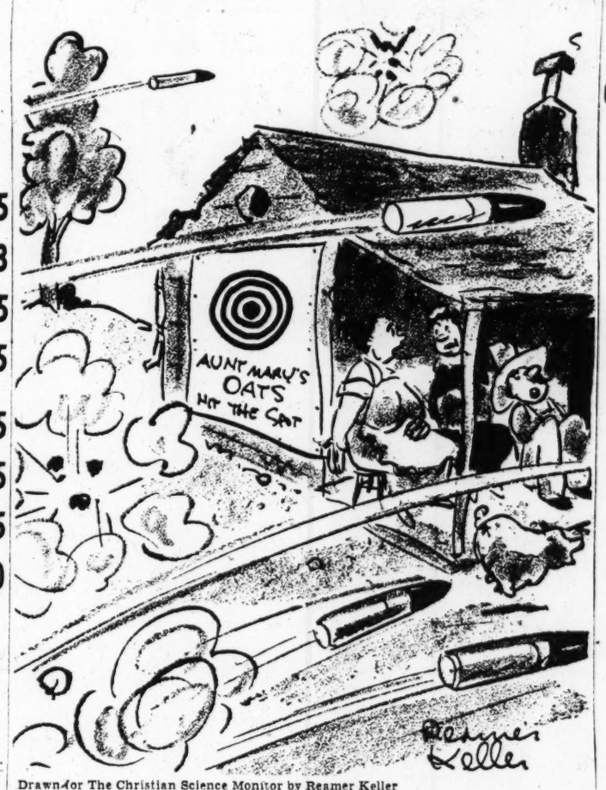
For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes
Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"It's been like this ever since we let some billboard men put up this sign."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Govorov, Col. Gen. Leonid (lyĕ-ô-nyĕt′ gô′-vû-rôf)—Russian commander in the Leningrad area.

Hollandia (hō-lăn′-dĭ-ȧ)—Japanese base on New Guinea Island.

Koizumi, Lieut. Gen. Chikahiko (chē-kä-hē-kō kō-ē-zōō-mē—even accent) — Japanese Welfare Minister.

Ledo Road (lē′-dō; lā′-dō)—New road from India to China.

Morand, Paul (pôl mô′-räN′)—Vichy Minister to Rumania.

Olshanka (ŭl-y′-shän′-kŭ)—Russian river emptying into the Dnieper.

Seeadler Harbor (zā′-äd′-lēr) — Harbor on Los Negros Island.

Strugi Krasnoye (strōō-gyĕ′ krȧs′-nŭ-yĕ) — Russian town northeast of Pskov.

Talasea (tä′-lä-sä′-ä)—Air base on Willaumez Peninsula, New Britain Island.

Ubort (ōō′-bôrt) — River in White Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dail Eireann (dȯl ȧr′-ĭn; Ir. thȯl)—Chamber of Deputies of the Legislature of the Irish Free State.

Hukawng (hōō′-kông′)—River valley of Burma.

Key: **āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; κ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.**

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"There will now be a brief anti-climax by my sponsors"

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Earth Travels at the Same Speed Throughout Its Orbit?

The earth makes a swing round the sun in a little more than 365 days. Its path is an ellipse, with the sun at one focus.

The astronomer Kepler more than 300 years ago worked out three "laws" of planetary paths. One of these, the Law of Areas, states that the line joining each planet to the sun sweeps over equal areas in equal intervals of time.

In the accompanying diagram, S represents the sun, E_1, E_2, E_3, and E_4 various positions of the earth (which, of course, is a planet) in its orbit, and the time required for the sun to get from E_1 to E_2 is the same as that required for it to get from E_3 to E_4. It will be seen that the distance between the first two positions must be greater than that between the second two in order that the shaded triangles may be equal in area, thus agreeing with the Law of Areas.

In July, when the earth is farthest from the sun, it is traveling along its orbit at a velocity of some 65,500 miles per hour. In January, however, when we are 3,000,000 miles closer to the sun, the orbital velocity increases to 67,700 miles per hour.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Today's Quotation

If little labor, little are our gains
Man's fortunes are according to his pains.
HERRICK

2,000 Years Old

Mortar used by the Romans, that hardened under water and has lasted 2,000 years, was made of lime and puzzolina sand from Pouzzol which contained aluminum silicate that combined chemically with the lime.

A Verse for Today . . .

This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. . . . But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of.—II TIM. 3:1, 14

In Lighter Vein

On the Loud Side

A St. Louis haberdasher recently had occasion to display in one of his show windows a new consignment of shirts and ties embracing a variety of bright and wildly clashing colors.

In the midst of the brilliant display was placed a large placard bearing the simple injunction: "Listen!"

Correct Title

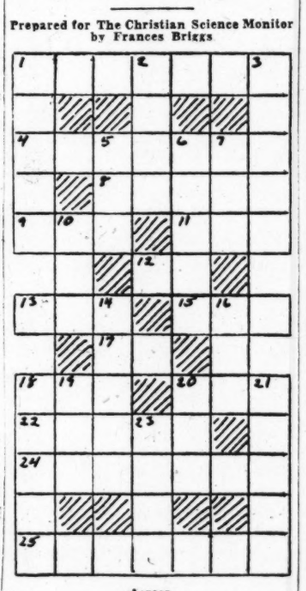
Cliff Gove is the cub of the Associated Press bureau in Portland, Maine, but the boys there call him Bureau Chief Frank Murphy's right-hand man. Everybody else on the staff is left handed.—Editor & Publisher.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

Dwarf fruit trees, now becoming popular, are produced from one type of the so-called Malling rootstock developed by selection, sorting and standardization at East Malling, England.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who made prophecies concerning future destinies of Macbeth and Banquo?
4—Who said: "A friend may well be reckoned the masterpiece of Nature"?
8—"It is good to live and ——."
9—What is the aggregate of two or more things taken together?
11—Time of light is what?
12—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
13—Ware, England, is famous for what great piece of furniture?
15—A ravenous person would be likely to go what?
17—Within.
18—Hexapod has how many feet?
20—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
22—Wickets used in croquet are also called what?
24—What are publications appearing once a year?
25—Who is author of "The Gay Illiterate"?

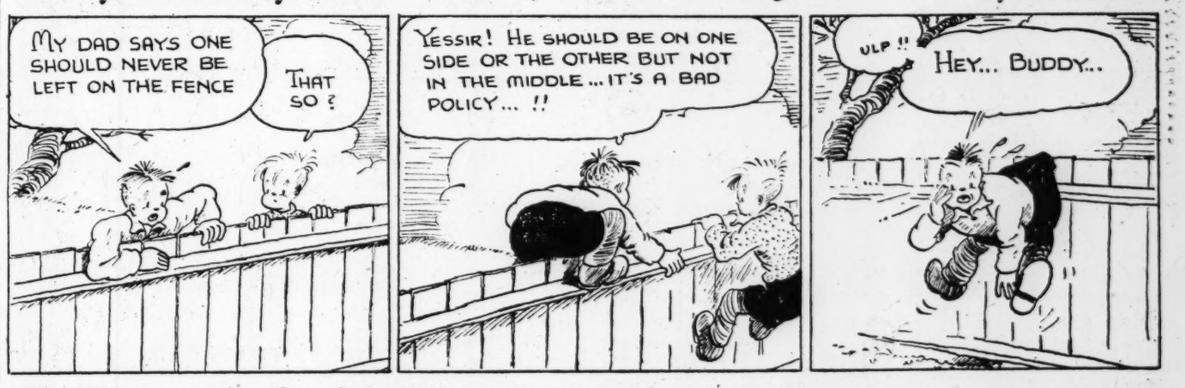
Down
1—What author is best known for his "Life of Washington"?
2—What is that part of an apple which contains the seeds?
3—According to Reginald Heber, Africa has what kind of fountains?
5—Shade tree.
6—What is first name of Miss Thompson, Maugham heroine?
7—What is a plural of "os"?
10—What tree yields caucho?
14—Who surveyed boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania with Charles Mason?
16—Every one.
18—What is Bepky's surname in "Vanity Fair"?
19—What is a suffix forming nouns?
20—United States Army (abbr.).
21—What Bible character sent out spies to Canaan?
23—What is a pet name applied to a cat?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

NEWS ITEM— POISED AND READY TO STRIKE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Neither by Accident Nor Design*

By LE PELLEY


MY DAD SAYS ONE SHOULD NEVER BE LEFT ON THE FENCE
THAT SO?
YESSIR! HE SHOULD BE ON ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER BUT NOT IN THE MIDDLE... IT'S A BAD POLICY... !!
ULP !!
HEY... BUDDY...

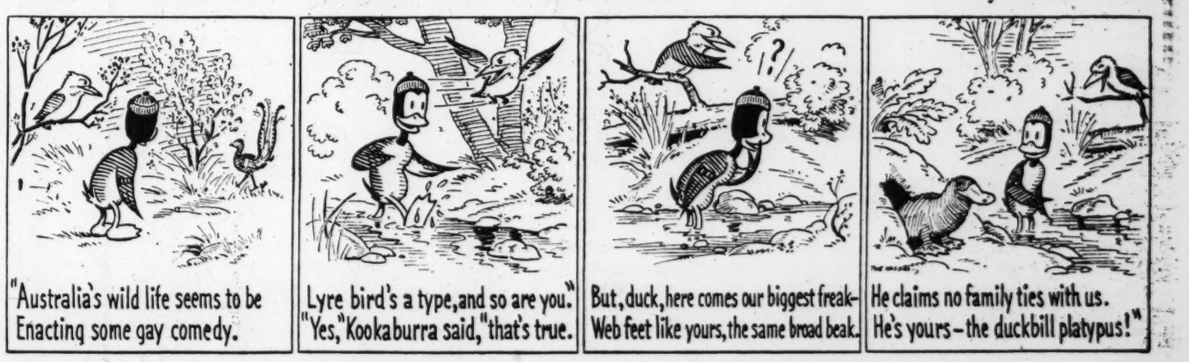
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Worked*

By RODGERS

This evening got off to a slow start-
But I decided to see if I couldn't pep it up-
"Hey! How do you expect me to read?" the Boss demanded.
"I don't!" I wagged.
And what's more, he didn't!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Far Distant Relative*

By THE HAGERS


"Australia's wild life seems to be Enacting some gay comedy.
Lyre bird's a type, and so are you." "Yes," Kookaburra said, "that's true.
But, duck, here comes our biggest freak- Web feet like yours, the same broad beak.
He claims no family ties with us. He's yours - the duckbill platypus!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain Beyond Victory

An echo of Lloyd George stole into Mr. Churchill's week-end broadcast. It was not a particularly vibrant echo. But some who remember the high hopes of 1919 and the destructive cynicism that fed on their disappointment may feel that Mr. Churchill usefully restricted himself to the expression of a chastened realism.

Where Mr. Lloyd George once promised a "land fit for heroes" Mr. Churchill would only hope for one "fit to live in." Americans who still look for Toryism in British official utterances will not, however, find much titillating reading in Mr. Churchill's passages on domestic postwar planning in Britain. His outline of the British Government's projects for providing decent housing for returning soldiers and for civilians who have been bombed out of their homes had aspects and implications which many Americans would hesitate to face in their own affairs. The British Government has the power, which Mr. Churchill says it will on no account give up to take land at 1939 prices and build houses thereon with Government money.

While questions of domestic policy in Britain could not make as exciting a Sunday afternoon as some of Mr. Churchill's great war speeches offered us, the radiocasting of this speech across the Atlantic was more than pertinent. Americans need to know more and more about the social and economic policies being pursued by their British ally. Solutions of important international postwar questions, especially those of currency stabilization, world credit and trade, and sea and air transportation, will depend on appreciation of one another's problems by Americans and Britons.

The way Britain intends to handle postwar housing is only one example of the tighter governmental controls in domestic and international enterprise which the Briton is learning to accept and adapt to the democratic way of life. At some points the American way and this new British way of doing things may produce unnecessary frictions unless each people understands the other's basic requirements of national survival.

It was once Mr. Churchill's task to interpret these requirements in guns and planes and ships—"give us the tools." In his trans-Atlantic broadcast on Sunday he assumed—whether deliberately or as a matter of course—the task of interpreting those requirements in terms of domestic British policy. He did not go far. But what he gave us was enough to indicate that the world we must help build after victory will be something newer than Hitler's "new order."

"G. I. Bill of Rights"

The American Legion's omnibus bill for rehabilitation of this war's veterans is certainly preferable to the usual pension or bonus plans. In stressing education and employment aids for discharged soldiers and sailors, it is rightly seeking to help them help themselves. That is a much healthier approach than the politically prostituted sentimentalism which has in the past too often encouraged any man who had worn a uniform to become more or less dependent on a paternalistic Government, while doing relatively little for those who had sacrificed most.

The fact that the Senate passed within an hour by 49 to 0 a measure which is expected to cost at least $3,500,000,000 indicates that Congress is anxious to do "the right thing" by the soldiers. That of course is everyone's desire. Indeed, it is going to take great courage for any politician even to ask for careful examination of veterans' legislation in face of wartime feeling and the prospect that the veterans may be the largest postwar voting bloc.

But careful examination is just what is needed. Even this bill tends to set the veterans off as a specially privileged class of citizens. And the House has just rushed through the Starnes bill which gives veterans a degree of preference for Government jobs which can wreck the Civil Service. The "G. I. Bill of Rights" has been spoken of as a measure to make bonuses and pensions unnecessary. But there is every prospect that political pressures will soon be applied for both bonuses and pensions. The public ought at least to ask that Congress try to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy and restrict its tendency to make political paupers out of veterans.

The very name given to this omnibus bill contains a warning. The self-reliant American does not take his rights as "general issue"—doled out by Government like Army shoes.

Where Next, Russia?

The twenty-four-gun salvo in Moscow that celebrated the Red Army's arrival on the Pruth may also serve as a signal for even more decisive drives.

Will the Russians now swing south along the Pruth and cut off the Rumanian Black Sea ports to which the Germans hope to evacuate the large forces that are collecting in Odessa? Will the Russians swoop south to Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields?

Or will the Russians pursue the line along the Carpathians, past Lwow, into old Poland, pursuing the Germans and cutting off their escape?

Or will the Red drive come in the north, isolating the Nazi divisions still in Finland, freeing the Baltics and aiming for Warsaw? Or will it be a combination of two or more of these?

The Germans wonder and must diffuse their defensive forces to parry the new blow, while the Russians concentrate where they will—and prepare the victory guns for further salvos.

Divided Allegiance

The anomalous situation at war plants producing for the Navy, whereunder guards, paid by the company and often members of labor unions, were required to enlist in the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve, has been resolved. The guards are being disenrolled from the military ranks.

The peculiar position of these uniformed guards at a Brewster plane plant led to a strike last summer. Four of them, union workers, refused to obey orders, contending their union seniority rights gave them the privilege of choosing preferred posts. They were arrested, whereupon thousands went on strike.

The dual nature of the Coast Guards' job cast them in a trying role. One reported fellow-workers for smoking and was roughly handled by them. The four disobedient ones escaped court-martial sentences because of their ignorance, but it is well that the ridiculous state of affairs is ended. Military rules cannot well be superimposed on a labor union and, moreover, there is no room in a military organization for a labor union.

Conserving for Victory

Nearly every American is aware of the important part United States war production is playing, and the resources of manpower, fuel, critical materials, and equipment essential to that production. But many are not alert to the urgent need of strengthening the national energy pool through their saving of coal, oil, gas, electricity, water, communications, and transportation.

Coal is vital in the manufacture of iron and steel, explosives, synthetic rubber, in powering railroads, producing gas, and generating more than half the country's electric power. As for oil, there has been an 11,000 per cent increase in motorization over the last war, and shortages have developed. Yet experts claim that one-third of the fuel used for heating homes and other buildings is wasted through inefficient heating systems, operation, or careless practices. And unnecessary use of overstrained communications and transportation amounts to serious waste.

Thus the home-front citizen can give a considerable boost to war production through following the conservation advice of Government and industry.

Wage Circus

One member of the War Labor Board calls the present proceedings over wage controls a "two-ring circus." If you add the hearings of the Senate Banking Committee on renewal of the Stabilization Act, it is a three-ring circus. But we don't like the word. The circuses in ancient Rome really were at their best just before Rome's fall.

A. F. of L. members of the War Labor Board acted wisely in ending their obstinate denial of the C. I. O.'s plea for a hearing on steel-wage demands. But even if the WLB heartily agrees that a more "realistic" line than the present Little Steel formula is needed, it can do nothing more than so advise the President.

And the President has already indicated he will duck the issue by insisting wages are an integral part of stabilization and must be considered by Congress on that ground. So, no matter how exciting the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. gymnastics before the WLB become, the star performance is very likely to be saved for the Congressional appearance. We hope that for the benefit of the war against inflation, wages, along with other production costs, will somehow be kept under the "big top."

The Guard Rail

Bivouac Before the Altar

By Duncan Rowe

American Field Service Ambulance Driver with the British Eighth Army in Italy

The twisted wreckage of an Italian mountain town. A foot of snow has blanketed much of the smaller débris, but shattered beams and girders poke in every direction with dramatic wildness. This is the Ypres of the Apennines. Every house has been destroyed. It looks as though some great Thor in iron boots had walked wantonly through the town viciously swinging his hammer at all the buildings, smashing roofs and walls, leaving hopeless wreckage, clotted streets, and lone skeleton walls standing with gaping windows like empty cadaverous eye-sockets and doorways that come and go to no place—all disemboweled of the living blood and organs that was their interior human life.

Contrasted strongly, whenever we can lift our heads, are the tranquil slopes and mountains about us, and the distant peaks; the swirls of clouds and mists that come and change and go; the drama of colors, the snow tending to pastels of pink and gray and blue. We pass peasant men slowly plodding with their donkeys, sheep or cattle, and their ruddy-faced, colorfully dressed women with huge bundles on their heads. There are the occasional times of peace when we can cease thinking.

"A" Company is camped down in a cedar grove where the trees give some protection from the wind and snow that howls about their bivvies. "B" Company is in the church, the only building standing, and their gear and kit and guns are strewn over the floor and pews. Usually two or three fires are going here and there on the floor within the church—one behind the ornate altar of white and gold is sending a shower of red sparks to the tall ceiling. Groups of soldiers cluster about the fires, make toast, warm fingers and toes.

On top of the hill, above the town, is our observation post. Whenever anything moves on the next hill, our guns, a few miles back, send over a few rounds. Every six minutes one of our big guns on the edge of the town fires a round at a Jerry food-dump 10 miles away; the explosion makes us all start a little, shakes the walls of the church, and sends the whistling shell over our heads, to land with a dull thud seconds later. At night, the patrols wade the icy Sangro and see what they can find; usually nothing—and they return wet, muddy, cold. But when they put up a temporary bridge, Jerry patrols are soon out, and destroy it.

During the day it is a good idea to keep out of sight on the exposed side of the hill. We have made paths through the wrecked town that wind over, around, and through the jumble of stones, masonry, crushed furniture, rubble. Occasionally, an odd soldier pokes in the wreckage, looking for a chair or a mattress or a table which will give him a few days' luxury until the move is on. At dawn and dusk fires are lit here and there in the town to make tea, and their yellow licking flames lend a fantastic shimmering touch to the snow-covered ruins where men carrying rifles and mess tins slowly pick their way.

First Solo

(Human experience has no greater thrill for an Aviation Cadet than his first solo flight. If he succeeds, he has practically achieved his great ambition. "The day he soloed" is an occasion that the cadet never forgets—even if he gets to be a gray-mustached Air Marshal. The following is an excerpt from the excited letter of a Pennsylvania lad at Coleman Field, Texas, to his family.)

I finally made it. Today was the first day since last Saturday that the field has been dry enough to use and he let me take it up.

He told me to take off and then come back into the traffic pattern and set it down. We made three landings and they weren't bad, so when he began taxiing over to the side of the field I had a pretty good idea what was coming off.

I could hear him taking off his safety belt and he walked up to the front cockpit and asked me if I thought I could land it.

I was grinning like a skunk and I told him I was pretty sure I could get it down all right. He said that since there was so much traffic I would really have to keep my head out of the cockpit and know what I was doing. He told me a couple of things to look out for. Then he hopped off and said, "You got it."

It didn't seem too much different. It took right off like I wanted it to and once I got it up and leveled off it seemed to fly a lot better without him in the rear seat.

I wasn't the least bit nervous. In fact, I felt better up there by myself than I did with him.

I cut the throttle just right and when she began to sit in I umphed it just a little and she came down just right.

I pulled it over and parked and Mr. Ferguson came over. He said that I had made a good landing and asked me if I knew how I did it. I told him that I did, so he waved me up again.

I was getting pretty happy by that time and was really enjoying flying that thing.

The second landing, the wind came in and caught the right wing just a little but he said it wasn't a bad landing and he was glad I had enough sense not to suck back on the stick.

He was about as happy as I was. He said that he guessed I would sleep a little better tonight.

HAL.

Something for Nothing?

What price for Freedom? Who will pay the bill?
Did we believe the Christian martyrs paid it?
Was it the debt of ancestors who drew
The form of Magna Carta? Or who sailed
To found a nation in the Red Man's land?

Did we believe the full account settled,
That we could take the goods and pay no more?
Something for nothing!
All along the line
That was the nucleus of our mistakes,
Defeating honest business.
Hitler knew
A mob could be enslaved for easy terms,
Would give up all responsibility
For the "protection" of dictatorship.
Something for nothing. Government would pay,
"They," the Government, and not themselves.

Something for nothing! Capital has tried it—
White men exploiting oriental men;
White men exploiting white men in the West.
Labor has done it, draining its employers,
Killing its own goose. Labor can steal, too.
Something for nothing! Customers have robbed
Department stores by making unjust claims.

Who pays the price? Did Calvary close the books?
Or those who faced the Roman lions' rage?
Did Mayflower settlers or the men who fell
At Lexington and Concord or at Bunker Hill?
The cost is for each one, and no one pays
Another's bill. What price is Freedom worth?

PEARL STRACHAN

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Puts Not Off the Citizen

In a land of liberty it is extremely dangerous to make a distinct order of the profession of arms. . . . In these (free States) no man should take up arms but with a view to defend his country and its laws; he puts not off the citizen when he enters the camp; but it is because he is a citizen, and would wish to continue so, that he makes himself for a while a soldier.—SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, from "Commentaries on the Laws of England."

Can Willkie Line Up the Liberals?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

MILWAUKEE, MARCH 27

The kind of campaign which Wendell Willkie is conducting in the Wisconsin primary is a three-dimensional preview of what the Republican Party and the country have in store for themselves if he wins the Presidential nomination in Chicago in June.

As illustrated by every speech he has delivered in this State during the past week, Mr. Willkie's primary purpose is to convert the Republican Party into a liberal, progressive, modern-minded instrument of government; and if he doesn't succeed in Wisconsin, famous as the home of independent political movements, it doesn't seem likely that he will be successful elsewhere.

To this end Mr. Willkie is appealing to groups other than traditional Republicans. He is making his appeal directly to the independent voter of Wisconsin and indirectly to the independent voter throughout the Nation.

It is Mr. Willkie's view that the independents embrace 35 to 40 per cent of the total voters of the country and he contends that only the principles he is standing for will attract the support of this bloc indispensable to the Republican Party this fall.

To his Wisconsin audiences Mr. Willkie is picturing the party's chances of winning the Presidency in 1944 in these terms:

1. It can fairly be assumed that Mr. Roosevelt will carry the Solid South without serious difficulty.

2. The Republican Party, whoever its nominee, will inevitably carry the States of the Midwest which do not have large metropolitan populations, such as Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota.

3. Whether the G. O. P. can prevail really depends on whether it can carry the States of the Eastern and Western seaboards. To win, he holds, it will be essential that its nominee substantially cut down the vote which the President has long commanded in the great industrial sections of the East and West and in Midwest metropolitan centers.

On this appraisal of the political equation, Mr. Willkie is arguing that only if the Republican Party rejects policies and candidates who stand for economic Toryism and narrow nationalism has it any prospect of avoiding another ruinous defeat this year.

Mr. Willkie's great concern to make the G. O. P. a truly liberal party—and his difficulty in persuading independent voters that he can do it—were brought into sharp focus in a small conference he had with A. F. of L. and C. I. O. labor leaders at Racine last week. This is part of their conversation:

Labor leader: "Many liberals have tried to live within the Republican Party and finally have been driven out in desperation and disgust, like Norris and the elder La Follette."

Willkie: "That's true, but a strong leader could make the Republican Party a really liberal party. Nobody could make the Democratic Party really liberal as long as its power is based on the support of the Southern Democrats and of the big-city machines in the North."

Labor leader: "But 90 per cent of the liberals of the country are in the Democratic Party."

Willkie: "Maybe so, but that's because it's in power. Look who passed the Smith-Connally Act."

Labor leader: "An awful lot of Republicans voted for it."

Willkie: "That's true, but while I don't agree with such tactics, the fact is that the opposition party nearly always has been willing to enter any combination against the Administration. I'm not defending that but that is what happens.

"If the liberal forces of the country will support me, we can take over the Republican Party and make it a really liberal party. It's only a piece of political machinery which can be converted to any purpose the people want."

The Capital Times of Madison, influential spokesman of the Wisconsin Progressives, who have broken with Phil and Bob La Follette because of their isolationist position, threw its support strongly this week to Mr. Willkie's nomination on the very basis of his crusade to liberalize the Republican Party.

"Wendell Willkie's forthright stand on major issues, foreign and domestic, is in sharp contrast to Dewey's evasiveness and the unknown opinions of the other candidates," it declared editorially. "Mr. Willkie is under constant fire from the ultra-reactionaries and ultra-isolationists of both old parties, and he has been smeared because he is honest enough to insist that this nation's problems cannot be solved by another Harding 'return to normalcy.'"

London's Fifth Wartime Spring

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

The big news in London this week isn't the mounting climax of the air war, nor the reports of the Red Army's sensational advances on the Russian front. No, nor even the signs of the approaching Allied invasion of the Continent, such as the sealing off of over 600 miles of Britain's southern and eastern coastline, from Landsend to the Wash. In fact, it has nothing to do with the war at all—it is the coming of spring.

London's fifth wartime spring! Perhaps after all it isn't so very different from the countless peacetime burgeonings that have preceded it. But there are some new notes here and there—some minor chords and, yes, a few discords.

The almond trees are again in blossom, the same indescribably lovely pink pattern on black boughs against the dark brown brick houses in London's Georgian squares. Now and again the pattern is broken—there is a great gash in the line of little brick houses where a bomb hit, but against this void a little flowering tree blooms as beautifully as ever, only leaning at an uneasy angle.

In London's parks the crocuses were a special delight this year. It was as if they knew Londoners were counting on them to cheer up the rather drab routine of five years of full-time war effort. So, against difficulties, crocuses did their best. Some tried valiantly to push up through the matted undergrowth of barbed wire barricades.

And now the may trees are budding! Already you can see which ones are going to be pink and which white from the little glowing tight-fisted tips on the twigs and branches. Where bombs had fallen in recent air raids, however, I noticed there were some whose branches were still black as if the blast had made them think the winter's winds were still too strong for them to come out just yet.

Other trees on the contrary seemed completely unaffected by these near-misses, and I saw some chestnuts in particular in one park whose brown sticky buds were bursting forth in glorious unconcern at the chaos of a yawning crater, wherein could be seen the tree's exposed roots.

And the birds! The other day I saw in the paper that war and the bombings between them have reduced the number of varieties now still coming back to nest in their old haunts in London's parks by nearly a quarter. It would hardly be surprising, one must admit, especially lately with London's anti-aircraft barrage making an infernal racket, and putting on a blazing display of rockets and bursting shells that might well make any bird think that oldtime shotguns were bad enough but really this is too much! But personally I can see no sign of it. In fact, the only effect I can see that war has had on them is to make them more friendly.

But, of course, Londoners' real interest these days is centered on ducks. Not because of eggs, though these are certainly an added attraction to those few Londoners fortunate enough to find any to eke out their own rationed supplies of powdered eggs from America or shell eggs from goodness-knows-where. But because of great interest in the question which emergency watertank of those now covering the basements of bombed-out buildings will be used by the ducks of St. James's Park for hatching out their broods. It was one of the great moments of the war last year when a proud mother waddled down a busy street and in front of a traffic policeman followed by her string of ducklings, which she was taking to the park from their nest among the debris.

And then, of course, there is the secondary question of whether the royal couple of the lake, the King's own swans, will produce a family this year. The other day the female was seen reconnoitering a favored spot at one end of the island, untroubled by the housing shortage which is the principal problem of this spring for other London couples. Coots and waterhens, Himalayan geese and those little black and white tufted ducks that look exactly like Thames tugs—all are beginning to pair off, and soon the gulls will go, leaving them in full possession; tulip beds, still the pride of London parks, will be all ablaze, and spring, London's fifth wartime spring, will be well under way.

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